

PREDICTION OF IMPACT PRESSURES, FORCES, AND MOMENTS DURING VERTICAL AND OBLIQUE WATER ENTRY

15 JANUARY 1977

NAVAL SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER WHITE OAK LABORATORY SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20910

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cones, disks, and cusps. Surface pressures agree well with measurement reflecting both the model geometry and location on the model. The calculated drag and lift exhibit close agreement with experimental values, particularly prior to the peak loads. At later times the shape of the hydraulic cavity must be taken into account and an approximate procedure for doing this is described. A computer code listing and sample computer runs are provided as well as instructions for using the code.

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PREDICTION OF IMPACT PRESSURES, FORCES, AND MOMENTS DURING VERTICAL AND OBLIQUE WATER ENTRY

This report describes a method for predicting pressures, forces, and moments on arbitrary bodies during vertical and oblique water entry. Also included is a listing of the computerized form of the technique, sample computer runs, and user instructions.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
INTRODUCTION PROBLEM FOR POTENTIAL FOR COMPUTATION Solution Calcula USE OF THE Selection Describe Cavity Correct APPLICATION Vertica Oblique SUMMARY AND APPENDIX B	- DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPUTER PROGRAM	6 8 10 11 13 13 14 16 17 18 18 19 20 22 25 A-1 B-1
APPENDIX C	- USER INSTRUCTIONS AND SAMPLE RUNS	C-1
Table	Title	Page
V		26
1 B-1	Calculated Cone Drag as a Function of Depth Program Flow Chart	B-3
B-2	Main Variables	B-4
C-1	Recommended Grid Options	C-12
C-2	Sample Runs	C-13
	ILLUSTRATIONS	
39.7		D
Figure	<u>Title</u>	Page
1 2	Problem Formulation Elements with Similar Source Strengths. Only Half of a Body with y'-z' Plane is Gridded. Each element has a	27
3	corresponding symmetric, image and image symmetric element of the same source strength magnitude	28
4	of the water surface and the model during the first three steps Elements Which are Intersected by the Water Surface are Redefined. The three possible cases which can arise are	29
5	depicted. represents original nodes, 0 are generated nodes lying on the water surface	30
	Order. A ξ, η, γ coordinate system is defined for each element and located at the element centroid	31
6	Plate of Finite Width and Infinite Length Entering the Water Obliquely Subject to the Assumed Boundary Condition	32
7	Drag of a Disk at an Entry Angle of 60 Degrees as a Function of $C_{\widetilde{W}}$	33

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Figure	Title	Page
8	Pressure Coefficient at the Center of a Disk Cylinder Entering at 60 Degrees as a Function of	24
9	C	34
10	\Box 92 element grid	35
11	Grid Sizes. 12 element grid, Δ 51 element grid, 0 92 element grid	36
	Baldwin ¹³ calculated results with C = 1.45 and using a grid covering both the nose and afterbody of the model	37
12	Predicted and Measured Drag on a Disk Cylinder at Various Entry Angles experimental data by Baldwin ¹³ calculated results with C = 1.45 and using a grid covering only the nose of the model,	
13	A cavity shape modeled with no load elements	
14	effective planar surface, water-cavity interface Pressure Distribution on a 45-Degree Half-Angle Cone Entering Vertically. The shaded circles represent calculated values at the element centroids while the horizontal lines indicate the extent of each element. The element adjacent to the water surface is modified. C = 1.45. The solid curve is experimental data by	
15	Baldwin ¹³	e
16	Modified Element Correction Factor as a Function of St Number	ep
17	Pressure Distribution on a 22.5-Degree Half-Angle Cone Entering Vertically. The shaded circles represent the calculated value at each element centroid while the so horizontal lines indicate the extent of each element. solid curve is experimental data by Baldwin ¹³ , C. = 1.1	lid

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Figure	<u>Title</u>	age
18	Pressure Distribution on a 70-Degree Half-Angle Cone Entering Vertically. The shaded circles represent the calculated values at each element centroid while the horizontal lines indicate the extent of each element. The solid curve is experimental data by Baldwin ¹³ ,	
	C. = 1.39	44
19	Calculated and Measured Drag on Vertically Entering Cones. — measured by Baldwin ¹⁴ calculated	45
20	Calculated and Measured Drag on a Vertically Entering Cusp. — calculated, measured 6 & calculated with a	46
21	Calculated and Measured Drag on a Vertically Entering Cusp. —— calculated, —— measured 16, A calculated	40
22	with a cavity simulated by no load elements	48
23	Calculated and Measured Drag on a Vertically Entering Ogive. — calculated, measured 16, & calculated with a cavity simulated by no load elements	49
24	Calculated and Measured Stagnation Pressure on a Sphere Entering Vertically at 23.5 Ft/Sec measured by Nisewanger 17. A computed using a C value defined by	
25	Calculated and Measured Pressure Coefficient on a Vertically Entering Sphere measured by Nisewanger 17,	50 51
26	A calculated using the C, factor defined by equation (26). Calculated and Measured Pressure Coefficient on a Vertically Entering Sphere. — measured by Nisewanger 17, ▲ calculated	
27	using the C _w factor defined in equation (26)	53
28	Measured and Calculated Pressure Distribution on a Vertically Entering 45-Degree Half-Angle Cone at 0, 10, 20-Degree Incidence. —— unpublished experimental data	54
29	by Baldwin. Solid symbols are calculations Experimentally Determined Values of C _w for the Oblique Entry of a Disk Cylinder	55
30	Calculated and Measured Pressure-Time Histories at Two Different Positions on the Surface of a Disk Cylinder, θ = 60 and $V_{\rm I}$ = 100 Ft/Sec. — measured at position 1	33
31	(r = .098 β = 4*)	56
	θ = 60 Degrees and V _I = 100 Ft/Sec. — measured at position 1(r = .112', β = 9.5°) Δ calculated at position 1, — measured at position 2(r = .063', β = 5.5°), € calculated at position 2. Measurements are by Aronson.	

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Figure	<u>Title</u>	Page
32	Calculated and Measured Pressure-Time Histories at Three Different Positions on the Surface of an Ogive Cylinder, σ = 60 and $V_{\rm I}$ = 100 Ft/Sec. — measured at position 1(r = 0), & calculated at position 1, — measured at position 2(r = .048°, β = 90°),	
	• calculated at position 2, measured at position $3(r = 1.2^{\circ}, \beta = 90^{\circ})$, calculated at position 3.	
33	Data are by Arouson Calculated and Measured Load on the Center Element	58
	of the Ogive Cylinder Model. A calculated,	59
34	Measured and Calculated Drag, Fitching Moment and Normal Force on a Slender Ogive Entering at $\theta = 45$ Degrees and $V_T \approx 100$ Ft/Sec. Solid curves are	,
	unpublished data by Baldwin. Dorted and dashed	
35	curves are calculated results	60
	data by Baldwin. Dotted and dashed curves are calculated.	61
A-1	Coordinate System	A-3
C:-1	Terms Defined	C-14
C-2	Profile of Cone Grid	C-15
C-3 C-4	Grid of a Circular Plate	C-16
	Surface	C-17

LIST OF SYMBOLS

c _p	pressure coefficient (p - p_{∞})/(1/2 ρ V_{I}^{2})
c _{v∞}	drag coefficient assuming a constant model velocity
c _D	(drag force)/(1/2 ρV_{I}^{2})/($\pi D^{2}/4$)
c _x	(force along x axis)/(1/2 $\rho V_{I}^{2} \pi D^{2}/4$)
c _N	(force along y axis)/(1/2 ρV_I^2)/($\pi D^2/4$)
c _{MX} , c _{MY} , c _{MZ}	(moment about the x,y, and z axis respectively)/ $(1/2 \rho V_I^2)/(\pi D^3/4)$
C _w	wetting factor, h/h'
D	model diameter
e _n	unit vector normal to the body surface
e _v	unit vector parallel to the entry velocity vector
$\overline{\mathbf{k}}$	unit vector in the z direction
h	model depth below effective planar surface (see Fig. 1)
h'	model depth below original surface (see Fig. 1)
Δh	increment in effective depth between successive steps
N .	number of elements in the model
p	pressure
r	$\sqrt{x' + y'}$
t	time
t*	$v_{_{ m I}}^{}$ t/D where t is measured from initial model impact
t* c	$v_{1}^{\mathrm{t/D}}$ where t is the length of time the element
•	centroid has been submerged
t* e	$\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{I}}^{}\mathbf{t}/\mathbf{D}$ where t is measured from initial impact of the element
v	fluid velocity = $-V\phi$

LIST OF SYMBOLS (Continued)

$v_{\mathtt{I}}$	initial entry velocity of center of gravity
$v_{\rm E}$	velocity of points on the model surface
v _s	surface velocity
v _p	velocity of the deepest point on the model
v _ξ , v _η , v _γ	velocity component in the element coordinate system (ξ,η,γ)
x, y, z	water surface coordinate system which is located on the surface at the point of initial model contact with the water (see Fig. 1)
x', y', z'	model fixed coordinate system (see Fig. 1)
x", y", z"	see Fig. 6
*cp	(center of pressure measured from the model nose)/ d
z _c	depth of element centroid
α	see Fig. 25
β	$\tan^{-1}_{\bullet}\{-y'/r\}$
θ	entry angle (measured from the horizontal)
$\theta_{\mathbf{c}}$	cone half angle
θ ₂	\tan^{-1} (dr/dz') where z' is axial distance along the entry body and r is the local body radius
ξ,η,γ	element coordinate system. The γ axis is perpendicular to the element surface while η and ξ are in the plane of the element
ρ	density
ф	velocity potential
Superscript	
^	nondimensionalized - see Eqs. (6)

INTRODUCTION

A common problem in the design of bodies which enter the water at high speeds is the determination of the surface pressures, forces and moments during water impact. This paper describes an engineering method for calculating these quantities. A simplified potential model is used which replaces the water's free surface with an effective planar surface that is positioned using an empirical parameter available in the literature for a wide variety of shapes. To confirm predictions, calculations are compared to experiment for the oblique entry of spheres, disks, and ogives and for the vertical entry of spheres, cones, ogives, and cusps. Surface pressures agree well with measurement reflecting both the model geometry and location on the model. The calculated drag and lift exhibit close agreement with experimental values, particularly prior to the peak loads. At later times the shape of the hydraulic cavity must be taken into account and an approximate procedure for doing this is described. A program listing and sample runs are provided as well as instructions for using the code.

Attempts to analyze the water-entry problem originate circa 1929 with the work of von Karman¹. Comprehensive surveys of this field are provided by May^2 , Thigpen³, Szebehely⁴, and Moran⁵. The main thrust of early work follows the formulation developed by von Karman and Wagner⁶. In this approach a potential

¹von Karman, T., "The Impact on Seaplane Floats During Landing," NACA TN 321, Oct 1929

²May, Albert, "Forces at Water Impact," Alden Research Laboratories, ARL 119-72/SP, Dec 1972

Thigpen, A., "Water-Entry Technology - A Review," Sandia Corporation Technical Report SC-Dr 71 0196 (Jun 1971)

Szebehely, V. G., "Hydrodynamic Impact," Appl. Mech. Rev., 12, 297-300, 1959

⁵Moran, J. P., "On the Hydrodynamic Theory of Water Exit and Entry," Therm Advanced Research Technical Report TAR-TR 6501 (Mar 1965)

⁶Wagner, H., "Über Stoss-und Gleitvorgange an der Oberfläche von Flüssigkeiten," ZAMM 12, 4, 193-215, 1932

flow model is used and forces are calculated by the added mass concept. The submerged portion of the body is often fitted or replaced by another with the same surface cross-sectional area for which a closed form solution is available. A linearlized version of the free-surface boundary conditions is applied to determine the surface shape. Most of the theories are restricted to vertical entry of simple geometries. In recent years, computational efforts have been made to obtain a solution using the non-linear boundary conditions. An early example of such work is that of Chu and Falconer'. A relaxation method was used to solve the potential problem for arbitrary bodies. This project was abandoned due to problems with excessive computational time and surface contact discontinuities. The same formulation for the vertical entry of cones has been treated by Weber⁸ using a distribution of source dipoles. More recently, Shere and Vander Vorst and Rogers¹⁰ have used the marker and cell method to develop a detailed viscous model of vertical cone entry.

The objective of the current study has been to develop an engineering tool for calculating pressures and loads which is simple to use, inexpensive to exercise, and applicable to a wide variety of geometries. Accordingly, the philosophy of the current program has been to include only those portions of the problem which can be shown empirically to be necessary. The current work combines a simple flow field model with the potential flow computational techniques of Hess and Smith¹¹ to form an extremely versatile approach which can be applied to a wide variety of geometries over a broad range of entry conditions. The success of this calculative method indicates that a detailed description of the free surface is not necessary for the purposes of calculating entry pressures and loads.

⁷ Chu, W. -H., and Falconer, D. R., "Further Development of a More Accurate Method for Calculating Body-Water Impact Pressures," Southwest Res. Inst. Tech. Report No. 5, 1963

⁸Weber, C. F., "The Vertical Water Entry of a Cone," NOLTR 69-26, Jan 1969

Shere, K. D. and Vander Vorst, M. M., "Vertical Water Entry of Finite Cones - A Numerical Calculation," Naval Surface Weapons Center, White Oak Laboratory, NOLTR 73-22, 1973

Vander Vorst, M. J., and Rogers, J. C. W., "Calculation of Vertical Water Entry by the Partial Cell Marker and Cell Method," <u>Proceedings of the 1976 Heat Transfer and Fluid Mechanics Institute</u>, McKillop, Vaugh, and Dwyer, Standford U. Press 1976

Hess, J. L. and Smith, H. M. O., "Calculation of Potential Flow About Arbitrary Bodies," Progress in Aeronautical Sciences, Edited by D. Kuchemann, Vol. 8, pp 1-138, 1967, Pergamon Press, New York, New York

PROBLEM FORMULATION

The flow field about the entering body is assumed to be described by a potential model. The free surface is simulated with an effective planar surface whose location is defined using the measured wetting factor C_W . This parameter is equal to the ratio of h/h' where h is the effective depth of the model and h' is its actual depth or penetration below the original free surface (see Fig. 1). The governing equations and boundary conditions are:

Governing equation:
$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0$$
 (1)

Boundary conditions:

(a) On body surface:
$$-\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{e}_{n} = \mathbf{v}_{E} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{n}$$
 (2)

(b) On the effective planar surface:

$$\begin{cases} V_g = -(C_w - 1)\overline{V}_p \circ \overline{k} \\ \phi = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3a)

Pressures are calculated from successive solutions at differing depths using the unsteady Bernoulli equation:

$$\frac{p - p_{m}}{\rho} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \phi)^{2}$$
 (4)

This equation must be case in body fixed coordinates since ϕ is calculated at the same point on the body in successive steps. Thus, equation (4) becomes:

$$\frac{\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p_m}}{\rho} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - \overline{\mathbf{v}}_{E} \cdot \nabla \phi - \frac{(\nabla \phi)^2}{2}$$
 (5)

The above problem can be put in nondimensional form by applying the following transformations:

$$\hat{\phi} = \phi/V_{I}D$$

$$\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z} = x/D, y/D, z/D$$

$$\hat{h} = (\hat{\overline{V}}_{p} \cdot \overline{k})C_{w}tV_{I}/D$$

$$\hat{V}_{g} = V_{g}/V_{I} \quad \hat{\overline{V}}_{D} = \overline{V}_{p}/V_{I} \quad \hat{\overline{V}}_{E} = \overline{V}_{E}/V_{I}$$
(6)

Now equations (1) through (3) become:

$$\nabla^2 \hat{\varphi} = 0 \tag{7}$$

$$-(\nabla \hat{\phi}) \cdot \overline{e}_{n} = \overline{e}_{n} \circ \overline{V}_{E}$$
 (8)

$$\hat{V}_{S} = -(C_{W}-1)\hat{V}_{p} \circ \overline{k}$$

$$\hat{\phi} = 0$$
on effective planar (9) surface

The nondimensional pressure is:

$$C_{p} = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[(\widetilde{V}_{p} \cdot \overline{k}) t C_{w} \right] \frac{\partial \widehat{\phi}}{\partial h} - 2 \widetilde{V}_{E} \cdot \nabla \widehat{\phi} - (\nabla \widehat{\phi})^{2}$$
 (10a)

For constant entry conditions (i.e., \overline{V}_p and C_w are fixed) the above becomes:

$$C_p = 2C_w \sin\theta \frac{\partial \hat{\phi}}{\partial \hat{h}} - 2 = \sqrt{\hat{\phi}} - (\nabla \hat{\phi})^2$$
 (10b)

These two equations indicate that the calculated pressure and force coefficients are independent of the model and entry velocity scale (i.e., D and $V_{_{\rm T}}$ respectively). The value of these two parameters must be simulated through an appropriate choice of $C_{_{\rm U}}$. Also it is evident that for constant entry conditions, depth, not time is the most natural independent variable.

The boundary conditions used in the current study are similar to the linearized version applicable to slender bodies. The linearized conditions are that:

$$\phi = 0 \qquad \text{on} \qquad z = 0 \tag{11}$$

$$\overline{V}_{R} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} (x, y, 0) \overline{k}$$
 (12)

These conditions follow from the nonlinearized form by dropping the quadratic terms which are second order as long as ϕ and its derivatives are small near the surface. The present model applies an empirical correction to the surface velocity described by equation (12).

POTENTIAL FLOW SOLUTION

At each depth the problem requiring solution is described by equations (7) through (9) and is directly amendable to the potential flow techniques developed by Hess and Smith which use a distribution of sources and sinks. The surface of the body under consideration is divided into quadrilaterals and a constant source strength is assumed to exist throughout each element. The source strengths are determined by satisfying equation (8) at the centroid of each element which results in a system of N simultaneous equations of the form:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} A_{ij} \sigma_{j} = \overline{V}_{E} \cdot \overline{e}_{n_{i}}$$
 (13)

Here σ_j is the source strength of element j, $\overline{e}_{n,j}$ is the unit vector normal to element i, and $A_{i,j}$ is the normal velocity induced on element i by unit source strength on element j. Equation (13) is solved directly using the method of reference 12. When the number of elements exceeds 120, solution is accomplished using a series of blocks.

Once the source strengths are determined, the velocity and potential at the centroid of each element can be calculated:

$$v_{\xi_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} B_{ij} \sigma_{j}$$

$$v_{\eta_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} C_{ij} \sigma_{j}$$

$$\phi = \sum_{j=1}^{N} D_{ij} \sigma_{j}$$

$$v_{\gamma_{i}} = \overline{e}_{v} \cdot \overline{e}_{\eta_{i}}$$
(14)

Here B_{ij} , C_{ij} , and D_{ij} represent the quantities V_{ξ} , V_{η} and φ induced on element i by element j assuming element j has a source strength of one. The term of matrices [A], [B], [C], and [D] are evaluated using the closed-form expressions given in reference 11 which are reproduced in Appendix A. Equations (13) and (14) are cast in the inertial frame of reference where $V_{\infty}=0$.

In applying the above method to the water-entry problem, only the submerged portion of the body (i.e., below the effective planar surface) is considered. The extra condition, $\phi = 0$, is satisfied on the effective planar surface by locating image elements above this surface as shown in Figure 2. The strength of the image element is equal in magnitude but opposite in sign to the original one.

Forsythe, G., and Moler, C., Computer Solution of Linear Algebraic Systems, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1967

If the entry body possess symmetry about the y^*-z^* plane, only half of the model is gridded since symmetric element pairs have the same source strength. For such a body, four types of elements have the same source strength magnitudes and their influence coefficients are grouped together. The terms $\Lambda_{\frac{1}{1}}$, $B_{\frac{1}{1}}$, $C_{\frac{1}{1}}$ and $D_{\frac{1}{1}}$ reflect the influence on element i of element j, its image, the corresponding symmetric element and its image. If the entry body does not possess planar symmetry the entire face must be gridded. Here each influence coefficient reflects only the effect of an element and its image.

COMPUTATIONAL PROCEDURE

A series of points or nodes are defined on the surface of the body of interest in x^* , y^* , z^* coordinates. These are arranged into groups of four to form planar quadrilateral elements as shown in Figure 3. The several different options available for defining nodes and elements on arbitrary bodies are discussed in Appendix C.

Solution of the Potential Problem

The entire body may have an aribtrary entry velocity and rotation in the y-z plane is allowed. The computation proceeds by inserting the model into the water in a sories of steps each at a depth greater than the previous one. The entry velocity and the increment in model depth can be varied from step to step. At every step the group of elements comprising the submerged portion of the model are redefined and arranged into a form amenable to the calculative procedure outlined in the previous section. The nodes definining a particular element are checked to determine whether they are above or below the water line. Elements with all four nodes above the water line are discarded while those with all four below it are included without change. Element which are intersected by the water surface may have either one, two or three submerged nodes as shown in Figure 4. In all cases two new nodes are generated. Given two nodes, one below the water surface (x_1, y_1, z_1) and one above it (x_2, y_2, z_2) the new node located at the water surface on a line intersecting these two points is:

$$z_{\text{new}} = 0$$

$$y_{\text{new}} = y_1 + (y_2 - y_1) - \frac{z_1}{(z_1 - z_2)}$$

$$x_{\text{new}} = x_1 + (x_2 - x_1) - \frac{z_1}{(z_1 - z_2)}$$
(15)

When an element has only one node submerged, it is necessary to define a third new node in order to obtain a quadrilateral element. This last new node is placed midway along the surface edge of the element. If only one node is above the water surface the generation of two new nodes results in a pentalateral element. Here again, a third new node is added and the element is broken into two parts each of which is now quadrilateral.

It is necessary to define a set of element coordinates associated with each quadrilateral element used in the computations. This η , ξ , γ coordinate system is shown in Figure 5 and the corresponding unit vectors are as follows:

$$\overline{e}_{\xi} = \frac{(x_{3}-x_{1})\overline{i} + (y_{3}-y_{1})\overline{j} + (z_{3}-z_{1})\overline{k}}{\sqrt{(x_{3}-x_{1})^{2} + (y_{3}-y_{1})^{2} + (z_{3}-z_{1})^{2}}}$$

$$\overline{e}_{\gamma} = \frac{\overline{e}_{\xi}X[(x_{2}-x_{4})\overline{i} + (y_{2}-y_{4})\overline{j} + (z_{2}-z_{4})\overline{k}]}{|\overline{e}_{\xi}X[(x_{2}-x_{4})\overline{i} + (y_{2}-y_{4})\overline{j} + (z_{2}-z_{4})\overline{k}]|}$$

$$\overline{e}_{p} = \overline{e}_{\xi}X\overline{e}_{\xi}$$
(16)

Here the subscripts refer to the corner numbers shown in Figure 5.

At every step, equations (1) to (3) are solved using the potential flow method discussed in the last section. The value of the velocity and potential at each element centroid is stored for future use in determining C. In the case of elements which have been split into two (Fig. 4c), a single area weighted average value is retained.

Calculation of Surface Pressures

At each depth the pressure coefficient, C, is evaluated at each element centroid using equation (5) which is in a body fixed frame of reference:

$$C_{p} = \frac{p - p_{\infty}}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V_{T}^{2}} = \frac{2}{V_{T}^{2}} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{2\overline{V}_{E} \cdot \overline{V}}{V_{T}^{2}} - \left(\frac{V}{V_{T}}\right)^{2}$$
(17)

The fluid velocity, $\frac{\sqrt{9}}{24}$, which appears in this equation is directly determined at each depth, but $\frac{\sqrt{9}}{24}$ must be calculated using the value of ϕ at the same body locations in adjacent steps. The general expression used to calculate this quantity at the nth step is:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \int_{n} d^{2} \phi_{n-1} + (\phi_{n+1} - \phi_{n-1}) \frac{\Delta t_{n-1}}{[\Delta t_{n+1} + \Delta t_{n-1}]}$$

$$\dot{\phi}_{n-1} = \frac{\phi_{c_{n}} - \phi_{c_{n}} - 1}{\Delta t_{n-1}}$$

$$\dot{\phi}_{n+1} = \frac{\phi_{c_{n+1}} - \phi_{c_{n}}}{\Delta t_{n+1}}$$
(18)

Here $\phi_{\underline{c}}$ is the value of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure the control of the pressure of the control of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the control of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the control of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the potential at the element centroid where the pressure of the pressure of

is being calculated at the nth step. The quantity Δt_{n-1} is the time interval between steps n-1 and n. Similarly, Δt_{n+1} is the time interval between steps n and n+1. Note that if $\Delta t_{n-1} = \Delta t_{n+1}$, the above expression reduces to the central difference.

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \frac{\phi_{c_{n+1}} - \phi_{c_{n-1}}}{2\Delta t_{n+1}}$$
 (19)

Special problems arise in calculating $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$ in for elements which are modified (i.e., intersected by the water surface) in any of steps n-1, n, and n+1. This is because the body fixed coordinate of a modified element centroid differs from its unmodified value and hence φ is not known at the same point on the body surface for the required number of adjacent steps. To handle this situation local similarity is assumed. This assumption holds that at any point within an element φ is only a function of the length of time that this point has been submerged. This removes the necessity of knowing φ at the same point on the body surface. Hence the values of φ associated with the same element centroid are used in equation (18) regardless of whether the element is modified in any of the three required adjacent steps. If an element is modified, the associated time interval between it and preceeding or following steps to be used in equation (18) is no longer the time interval between successive steps. The required time interval to be used in place of Δt_{n-1} is:

$$\Delta t = \frac{h_n - h_{n-1}}{C' V_2} \tag{20}$$

An analogous expression applies for determining Δt_{n+1} . Here h_n is the depth of the element centroid at step n while C_{-}^{\dagger} and V_{-} are the wetting factor and the z velocity component of the element centroid between steps n-1 and n. Since the model may rotate in the y-z plane the velocity vector of different points on the body surface will vary with location. Hence, the wetting factor C_{-}^{\dagger} used in equation (20) is a local value and not that prescribed for the entry body. Between steps n-1 and n this parameter is calculated from:

$$C'_{W} = \frac{V_{z} + (\overline{V}_{p} \cdot \overline{k})(C_{w} - 1)}{V_{z}}$$
 (21)

where $C_{\overline{W}}$ is the prescribed time interval and wetting factors between n=1 and n. An analogous expression is used to determine $C_{\overline{W}}$ between steps n and n + 1.

For modified elements located near the water surface it is also possible to use the boundary condition $\phi_{n-1}=0$ at $h_{n-1}=0$. This condition must be applied if the element at which the pressure is to be calculated is not present in the preceding step (i.e., no part of it was submerged). It has also been found advantageous to use this condition for elements modified in step n.

The local similarity assumption is strictly applicable for the oblique entry under constant velocity and orientation of an infinite plate. For plates of infinite length but finite and constant cross-sectional geometry this assumption holds in $\mathbf{x} = \text{constant}$ planes shown in Figure 6. This assumption is well founded for bodies where conical similarity is applicable if for successive steps $\Delta h << h$. On three-dimensional models this assumption is most accurate on portions of the model where the surface geometry varies slowly.

The pressure coefficient on the model at the water surface is singular. This can be seen by casting equation (4) in a frame of reference moving with the effective planar surface.

 $C_p = \frac{2}{V_I^2} \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + V_s \cdot V - \frac{(V)^2}{2} \right]$

On this surface $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$. Due to a source discontinuity at the intersection of the model and the water surface $V + - \infty$ and $C \to - \infty$. Fortunately, the value of C recovers quickly with depth and assumes a positive value well before the experimentally observed pressure peak. For the element sizes used in this study the first value of pressure calculated for each element is usually positive.

Negative C values can also be obtained on the sides of the entering body if allowance is not made for the flow cavity. Such values are set to zero for the purposes of calculating total model loads.

USE OF THE NUMERICAL MODEL

With decreasing values of C_w , C_{D_∞} is reduced in magnitude and peak values occur at a later time. The peak pressure coefficient increases with increasing values of C_w , but its rate of decay is also accelerated.

Selection of Ah

The flow field properties at any particular depth are independent of solutions at other depths and hence of Δh . However, calculation of C_p , as discussed in the previous section, requires values of ϕ from adjacent steps. In as much as the present method calculates only a single pressure for each element, it is desirable that this pressure represent an average for the element. To ascertain an appropriate step size for accomplishing this, the constant velocity and orientation entry of the flat plate of finite length shown in Figure 6 is considered. Defining \tilde{h} to be the depth of an arbitrary point p on the surface of the plate:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Big|_{p} = \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \hat{h}} \Big|_{p} = C_{w} \sin \theta V_{I} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \hat{h}} \Big|_{p}$$

Transforming the above into the x'', y'', z'' coordinate system of Figure 6 which is fixed on the effective planar surface:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \int_{\mathbf{p}} - (\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{w}} \sin \theta \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{I}}) \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{y}''} \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \right]_{\mathbf{p}}$$

The average value of $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$ for the rectangular elements shown in Figure 6 with a pair of edges parallel to the water surface is:

$$\frac{\overline{\partial \phi}}{\partial t} = \frac{C_{w} \sin \theta V_{1}}{A \cos \theta} \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} \int_{y_{1}}^{y_{2}} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} dy'' dx'' = \frac{C_{w} \sin \theta V_{1}}{(\overline{h}_{2} - \overline{h}_{1})}$$

$$\frac{\overline{\partial \phi}}{\partial t} = \frac{\phi^{*}(t_{2}) - \phi^{*}(t_{1})}{(t_{2} - t_{1})}$$
(23)

or

Here $\phi^*(t_1)$ and $\phi^*(t_2)$ are the average values of ϕ along the upper and lower edges of the element respectively, A is the element area, and t_1 and t_1 are the lengths of time that the lower and upper edges of the element have been submerged.

Equation (23) is of the same form as the central difference expression used in evaluating $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$ (equ. (19)). If the pressure on the rectangular element of Figure 6 is being evaluated at step n, equations (19) and (23) become identical if the step size is chosen such that at step n-1 and n+1 the element centroid lies at the top and bottom edges of the element in step n respectively. Hence the step size should be chosen so that each element is completely submerged in two steps or

$$\Delta h = (y_2^1 - y_1^1) \cos \theta / 2$$

The preceeding analysis is not strictly applicable to three-dimensional bodies entering with variable velocity and orientation and composed quadrilateral elements with edges not necessarily parallel to the water surface. However, it is taken as a guide and Δh is picked to insure that the average element is submerged in two steps. Thus,

$$\Delta h \sim \ell \cos \theta^{1}/2$$
 (24)

where ℓ is the element characteristic length and θ' is the typical element orientation angle with respect to the vertical. This criteria is easily applied on flat plates or cones. Spheres and other bodies with curvature in the axial direction are more difficult to deal with. The above is satisfied only approximately with elements perpendicular to the direction of motion being most heavily weighted. In practice, it is these elements which experience the largest pressures and hence are most crucial to the problem solution. On bodies with curvature in the axial direction the size of the elements is increased as their orientation approaches the direction of motion.

The effect of varying grid size and hence Δh on $C_{D\infty}$ and C_p is illustrated in Figures 9 and 10 respectively. On flat surfaces an accurate solution is obtained with only a small number of elements. The principal effect of increasing the number of elements is to reduce the peak calculated pressure. Since these peak pressures act over small areas the drag coefficient is relatively insensitive to increases in the number of elements. More complex shapes naturally require the use of a larger number of elements.

Describing the Entry Body with Quadrilateral Elements

In setting up a grid, best results are obtained if the afterbody is neglected and only the nose of the entering body is gridded. The pressures and source strengths on afterbody elements are small. On models with well rounded shoulders exclusion of these elements decreases the required computational effort without strongly effecting the solution. On models with sharp edges such as disk cylinders, inclusion of the afterbody elements imposes the requirement that the flow make a sharp turn about the edge of the face. This requirement is physically unrealistic since the flow will separate at the face edge. Use of afterbody elements in this case increases the flow velocity on elements near the edge which in turn decreases the calculated pressures. This is illustrated in Figures 11 and 12 which give the calculated drag for the oblique entry of a disk cylinder with and without afterbody element respectively. Results obtained in Figure 12 without the use of afterbody elements are in much closer agreement with experimental results and required a smaller amount of computational effort.

Cavity Modeling Using No Load Elements

At time following peak impact loading the existence of the flow separation region or cavity about the afterbody of entry models may have a significant effect on the model surface pressures and positive steps must be taken to model it.

Accordingly, no load elements have been introduced into the computations. These elements are placed on the water-cavity interface and their purpose is to force the flow to attain the correct streamlines in this vicinity. Loads on these elements are not included in the drag and lift totals for the entry body.

No load elements are placed on a surface extending from the position on the model where separation occurs to the effective planar surface. The actual location of each element is adjusted in successive runs until the pressures on it is at a desired level (C_p = 0 for a vented cavity). Typical results for a disk cylinder are shown in Figure 13 assuming a vented cavity. In this case the cavity was modeled using a single ring of elements extending from the edge of the face to the effective planar surface. Although the procedure for locating the no loads elements is not automated and therefore somewhat tedious, the results do account for much of the difference between experiment and theory. Fortunately, it is generally not necessary to include the cavity at times prior to the peak load.

Correcting Pressure on Modified Elements

During the vertical entry of axisymmetric bodies it is appropriate to apply a correction to the pressures calculated on modified elements. Under these conditions the body is gridded with elements having a pair of sides parallel to the water surface. Following the step size rule of equation (24) elements are submerged in exactly two steps. On odd numbered steps the elements adjacent to the water surface are all modified while in even numbered ones they are not modified. Apparently, the pressure levels predicted in the odd steps are not consistent with those calculated in the even ones. This is illustrated by considering the vertical entry of a 22.5, 45 and 70 degree half-angle cones. The drag coefficients, non-dimensionalized by the local surface diameter, are given in Table 1 as a function of depth. Since this problem is conical in nature the drag should be the same at each depth. For the first few steps error may be expected since the entire cone is being modeled with only a few elements. However, results should converge to a common value. It is clear from Table 1 that the odd and even number steps are converging to different values. In order to determine the better of the two answers, calculated pressure distributions are compared to experiment for typical odd and even numbered steps in Figures 14 and 15. These pressure distributions are very similar except near the water surface. Figure 14 clearly shows that the pressure on the modified element is too large. A simple correction factor, F., can be determined which when multiplied by the pressure on the modified element brings the total drag calculated in even and odd steps into line with one another. The value of this correction factor has been plotted in Figure 16 as a function of depth for the three different comes under consideration.

When applying the present model to the vertical entry of axisymmetric bodies, either the drag calculated in odd numbered steps should be ignored or the correction factor F_{μ} should be used. In the remainder of this report a value of .67 is used.

The above problem does not arise during oblique entry since the edges of the generated elements are not parallel with the water surface and the number of modified elements is fairly constant from step to step. This does not mean that such a correction is not necessary. However, there is no systematic method for chosing F_c on general bodies. Experience suggests that on slender bodies (nose length/D >1)a value of .67 should be used and in all other oblique entry cases F_c should be set to unity.

APPLICATION OF THE CODE TO SPECIFIC EXAMPLES

The previously described computer program has been applied to the oblique entry of disk cylinders, ogives, apheres, and to the vertical entry of ogives, cusps, cones, and spheres. In this section these calculations are compared to experimental results. In assessing the validity of the water-entry model it should be kept in mind that some uncertainty exists with regard to many of the experimentally determined quantities. Also, measured quantities may not be equivalent to calculated ones. The measured pressure represents the value at a specific point on the model while the calculated result reflects the average for an element of finite size. These two quantities become synonymous on elements well below the water surface.

Vertical Entry of Axisymmetric Bodies

In this section the vertical entry of cones, cusps, spheres, and ogives is considered. The two-dimensional nature of these problems insures that a single value of C, accurately characterizes the rate of surface wetting about the entire perifery of the model. Also, separation of flow on cones and cusps can be categorically ruled out until after the shoulder of the model has entered the water. These cases thus provide an ideal opportunity for testing the proposed predictive method.

Vertical cone entry calculations are compared to the experimental results of Baldwin 13 , 14 which were taken at entry velocities of 16 to 32 ft/sec. Using a correlation developed in this work, an expression for the wetting factor can be obtained which is applicable to cones with a half angle greater than 7.5 degrees:

$$C_{w} = \frac{1}{[1. - .396\theta_{c} + .287\theta_{c}^{2} - .124\theta_{c}^{3}]}$$
 (25)

Here θ is the cone half angle in radians. Heasured and calculated pressure coefficients on 22.5, 45, and 70 degree half-angle cones are shown in Figures 15, 17, and 18. The experimental values represent a correlation based on

Baldwin, J. L., An Experimental Investigation of Water Entry, PhD Dissertation, U. of Maryland, 1972

¹⁴ Baldwin, J. L., "Vertical Water Entry of Cones," Naval Surface Weapons Center, White Oak Laboratory, NOLTR 71-25 (1971)

conical similarity which has been corrected to reflect a constant entry velocity. Use of normalized depth as the independent variable is appropriate since the computational model also produces conically similar results. Excellent agreement is obtained between calculations and experiment. In particular, predicted pressure coefficients reflect the reversal in functional form exhibited by the data with increasing cone angle. Experimental data near the tip of the cone is not shown since Baldwin has indicated that there were an absence of measurements in the region 15.

In Figure 19, the calculated drag of finite length cones are compared to Baldwin's results. Good agreement exists up to the point where the cone becomes completely submerged which coincides with the occurrence of peak drag. At later times the calculated values are too low. Improved agreement between experiment and theory would probably be obtained if the cavity were modeled.

The calculated drag on vertically entering cusps and ogives are compared to the experimental measurements of reference (16) in Figures 20 to 23. The dimensions of these bodies are given in their respective figures. Predicted values are in good agreement with experiment prior to the drag peak. To accurately determine the drag peak on the cusp models the grid was extended past the actual shoulder by one row of elements. The present calculative method anticipates the end of the cusp one step before it occurs making this procedure necessary (see Equ. (18)). At times following the point of peak drag, forces on the entry body are calculated both with and without a simulated cavity. In the cases depicted in Figures 20, 21, and 23, inclusion of the cavity brings the computed drag into close agreement with experiment. The formation of a cavity does not appear important for the ogive of Figure 22. This body is the slenderest of the four models with little surface discontinuity at the shoulder-afterbody junction.

A systematic method for determining C in the above four cases involves substituting the local body angle, θ_{ℓ} , into equation (25) to determine C as a function of time. It would seem plausible to use either the local angle on the effective planar surface or at the original surface. The validity of these two approaches can be examined for the cusp models where the peak drag can be assumed to occur as the shoulder of the model is wetted. The better of these two methods is the latter, but even it overpredicts C resulting in a premature wetting of the shoulder. A correction factor can be determined which

¹⁵Baldwin, J. L. Private communication

¹⁶Baldwin, J. L., "Vertical Water Entry of Some Ogives, Cones, and Cusps", NSWC/WOL/TR 75-20, Mar 1975

produces the actual time of shoulder wetting when multiplied by the $C_{\rm w}$ factors calculated from equation (25) using $\theta_{\rm L}$ at the original surface. The results shown in Figures 20 and 21 reflect correction factor values of .97 and .94 respectively. Correction factor with values greater than unity might be postulated for ogives since their profiles are convex instead of concave. However, this type of adjustment was not carried out and the computations for the ogive models used the values of $C_{\rm w}$ defined by equation (25). Examination of Figures 22 and 23 indicates that such a correction would have reduced the discrepancy between theory and experiment.

Calculations for the vertical entry of a sphere are compared to Nisewanger's 17 experimental measurements. These tests were made at an entry velocity of 23.5 ft/sec. Pressures were measured at a number of points on the model surface and integrated to produce total drag. The response times of successive gages were used to give the following expression for the wetting factor:

$$C_{t,t} = 1.736 - .829\sqrt{t^{\frac{1}{k}}}$$
 (26)

Calculated pressures are compared to measured ones in Figures 24 through 26. Only the pressure measurements made while the transducers were fully wetted are shown. The predicted stagnation pressure is over estimated at early times but in good agreement otherwise. At intermediate distances from the stagnation point the predicted pressure is below the measured one. However, far from the stagnation point, as is shown in Figure 26, the calculated pressure is again close to experiment. The predicted drag is compared to experiment in Figure 27 with best agreement being obtained at early times. The measured drag does not account for model deceleration. However, these results are in good agreement with Mosteller's constant velocity data.

Oblique Entry of Arbitrary Bodies

The oblique entry of arbitrary bodies constitutes a more rigorous test of the predictive method since these cases are three dimensional. Calculations are compared to experiment for cones, disk cylinders, spheres, and ogives.

Nisewanger, C. R., "Experimental Determination of Pressure Distribution on a Sphere During Water Entry", NAVWEPS Report 7808, Oct 1961

Mosteller, G. G., "Axial Deceleration at Oblique Water Entry of 2-Inch-Diameter Models with Hemisphere and Disk-Cylinder Noses", NOTS NAVORD Rept. 5424, (1957)

Predicted and measured pressure distribution on a 45 degree half-angle cone entering vertically but at an agle of attack are shown in Figure 28. The experimental data are unpublished results of J. L. Baldwin of NSWC/WOL taken on the windward and leeward ray of the cone at incidences of 10 and 20 degrees. Equation (25) was used to determine C. On the windward ray the cone angle was incremented by the angle of attack while on the leeward side it was decreased by this amount. As can be seen from this figure, results are generally in good agreement with measurements.

Experimental data on the oblique entry of disk cylinders can be found in the work of Norman¹⁹, Mosteller¹⁸, and Baldwin¹³ representing entry velocities of 25 to 325 ft/sec. Based on the latter two sources and data taken in the present study, a C_w value of 1.45 is selected for all entry angles. Existing information for this parameter, shown in Figure 29, contains extensive scatter and hence this choice is a rough estimate. In Figure 12, the calculated drag is compared to Baldwin's empirical correlation of experimental data. Both theory and experiment agree quite well over a wide range in entry angle. Calculated pressures are compared to Aronson's experimental data in Figure 30*.

In Figures 31 and 32 calculations are compared to Aronson's pressure measurements on a three-inch-diameter ogive cylinder entering obliquely at 100 ft/sec and an angle of 60 degrees. This body has a flat face, 1.5 inches in diameter, and rounded shoulders with radii of .75 inches. The mean measure $C_{_{\mathbf{W}}}$ value of 1.36 is used in the computations. Experimental results indicate that pressures rise more quickly, to a higher peak and fall more rapidly on the lower portion of the model face. This is particularly evident for measurements made on the shoulder of the model. The computed results closely reflect this change in the pressure trace associated with transducer location. However, peak pressures are consistently overpredicted. Fortunately, the high peak pressures act on extremely small areas and thus have little effect on the actual load for the size elements being used. To illustrate this point, experimental and calculated loads on the computational element nearest to the center of the face are plotted in Figure 33. The experimental load is obtained by applying the data from location 1 in Figure 32. The pressure-time history of each point in the computational element is assumed described by this relation.

Norman, J. W., Burden, W. J., and Suter, R. A., "Deceleration at Water Entry-IV, The Effects of Velocity, Entry Angle and Pitch on a Projectile with a Flat Cylindrical Head", ARL/R5/G/HY/2/3, 1960

A brief summary of this experimental work will soon be available from the National Technical Information Service in a report titled "Prediction of Surface Pressures During Water Impact" by Wardlaw and Λronson

In Figure 27 the calculated drag for the oblique entry of a sphere is plotted against experimentally smoothed curves given by May which are constructed from the data of references (18), (20), (21), and (22). This information reflects entry velocities between 11 and 225 ft/sec. The wetting factor for the oblique entry of a sphere has not been extensively investigated. A value of 1.35 was selected based on White's 23 limited results. Reasonably good agreement is obtained between calculated and experimental values.

Calculated loads on a slender ogive body entering obliquely are compared in Figures 34 and 35 to the unpublished drag, normal force and pitching moment data by Baldwin. The wetting factor for this case does not appear to have been investigated experimentally. A value of 1.1 is used which corresponded to the average value obtained for the vertical entry of this body using equation (25). Best agreement between measurements and calculations occurred using the OGIVE grid option, discussed in Appendix C, which produces elements with a pair of edges parallel to the water surface. Consistent with previous discussion, the calculated loads at odd numbered steps are discarded. Analytical results are in closest agreement with experiment at the entry angle of 75 degrees as shown in Figure 35. The premature decrease in the calculated drag at θ = 45° in Figure 34 can probably be attributed to the formation of a cavity along the upper surface of the ogive. The use of no load elements to model the watercavity interface could conceivably decrease this discrepancy. Consistent with trends visible in previous examples, the underprediction of the drag initially occurs near the point where the total load on the slender ogive model peaks.

The present calculative procedure does not include the contribution to normal force and pitching from the formation of an underpressure cavity. Hence in cases where this effect is important the calculated normal force and pitching moment will not be very accurate.

Hobbs, E. V., Breakstone, H. I., and Woodson, J. B., "Oblique Entry of Spheres into Water", NBS Rept. 2788 (1951)

²¹Hydroballistics Design Handbook, BuOrd NAVORD Rept. 3533 (1955)

Norman, J. W., Burden, W. J., and Suter, R. A., "Deceleration at Water Entry-III, Velocity, Entry Angle, and Pitch Effects on a Projectile with a Hemisphere Head", ARL/R4/G/HY/2/3 (1959)

White, F. G., "Photographic Studies of Splash in Vertical and Oblique Water Entry of Spheres", NAVORD Report 1228, 1950

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This technical report outlines a systematic method for calculating surface pressures, forces and moments on arbitrary bodies during the early phases of water entry. A potential flow model is assumed and the free surface is approximated by an effective planar surface empirically located at the splash height. The computational techniques of Smith and Hess are used to solve the the potential problem. This requires that the surface of the body be described by planar quadrilateral elements. Using Bernoulli's equation the average pressure is calculated on each element and then integrated to produce total forces and moments on the entry body. Through the use of no load elements it is possible to model the cavity which form about the entry body, but this is generally not necessary.

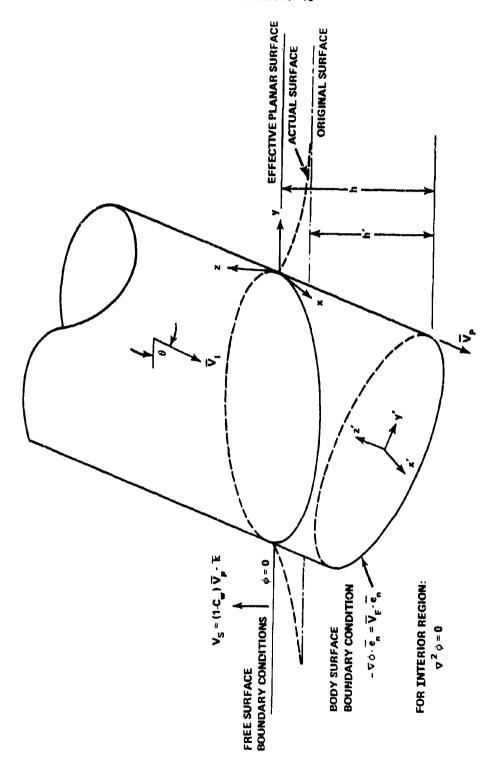
The described method of calculation has been applied to a number of different cases in which experimental data is available. For vertical entry this includes cones with and without angle of attack, ogives, cusps, and spheres. The oblique entry case has been studied for disk cylinders, spheres, blunt and slender ogives covering entry angles between 30 and 90 degrees. The predicted pressure traces accurately duplicate experimental results, reflecting not only overall body geometry but also location on the body surface. The calculated loads are in good agreement with experimental values, particularly prior to the point of peak loading. At later times no load elements must be used to model the water-cavity interface.

Although the current predictive method is a viable engineering tool, some shortcomings are evident. Most notably, pressures on elements adjacent to the water surface are often overpredicted. This is not surprising considering the singularity which exists at the water surface in the current formulation. An empirical correlation scheme based on an experimental data correlation (e.g., reference (24)) might offer substantial improvement. Finally, it is clear from the studied examples that positive steps must be taken to model the cavity after the point of peak load. Provisions should be made for automating this procedure.

²⁴ Baldwin, J. L., and Steves, H. K., "Vertical Water Entry on Spheres", NSWC/WOL/TR 75-49, May 1975

TABLE 1 CALCULATE CONE DRAG AS A FUNCTION OF STEP NO.
AT ODD NUMBER STEPS ELEMENT ADJACENT TO THE
WATER SURFACE IS MODIFIED WHILE ON EVEN
NUMBER STEPS IT IS NOT.

STEP NO.	22.5°	45°	70°
1	0.565	2.178	9.218
2	0.455	1.815	7.964
3	0.430	1.744	7.902
4	0.333	1.455	6.528
5	0.396	1.811	7.376
6	0.333	1.391	6.356
7	0.373	1.543	7.166
8	0.323	1.369	6.300
3	0.362	1.511	7.042
10	0.322	1.361	6.276
11	0.354	1.483	6.925
12	0.321	1.354	6.267
13	0.349	1.463	6.850
14	0.320	1.349	6.258
16	0.346	1.432	6.790
16	0.321	1.344	



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FIG. 1 PROBLEM FORMULATION

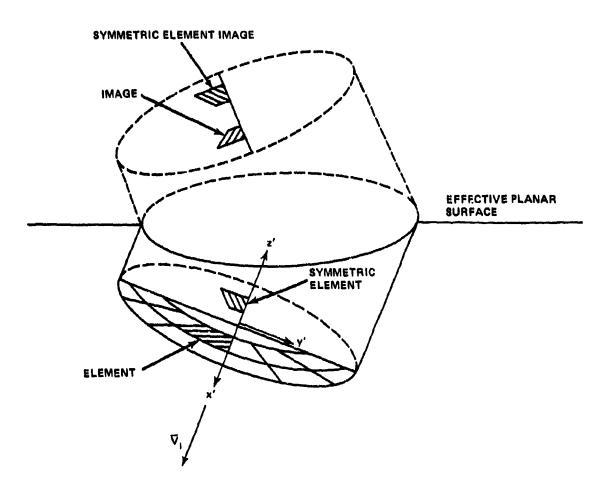


FIG. 2 ELEMENTS WITH SIMILAR SOURCE STRENGTHS. ONLY HALF OF A BODY WITH y' · z'
PLANE IS GRIDDED. EACH ELEMENT HAS A CORRESPONDING SYMMETRIC, IMAGE
AND IMAGE SYMMETRIC ELEMENT OF THE SAME SOURCE STRENGTH MAGNITUDE.

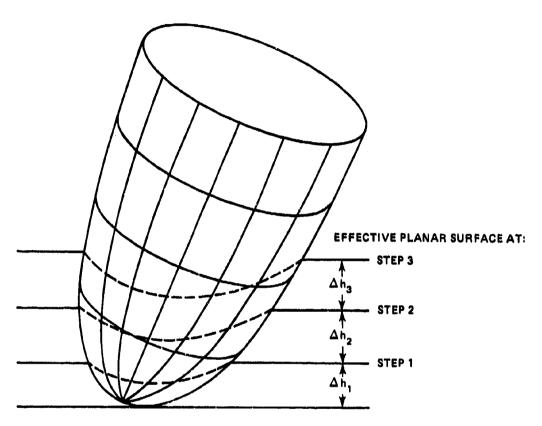


FIG. 3 COMPUTATIONAL GRID. THE MODEL SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO PLANAR QUADRILATERAL ELEMENTS. ALSO SHOWN IS THE INTERSECTION OF THE WATER SURFACE AND THE MODEL DURING THE FIRST THREE STEPS.

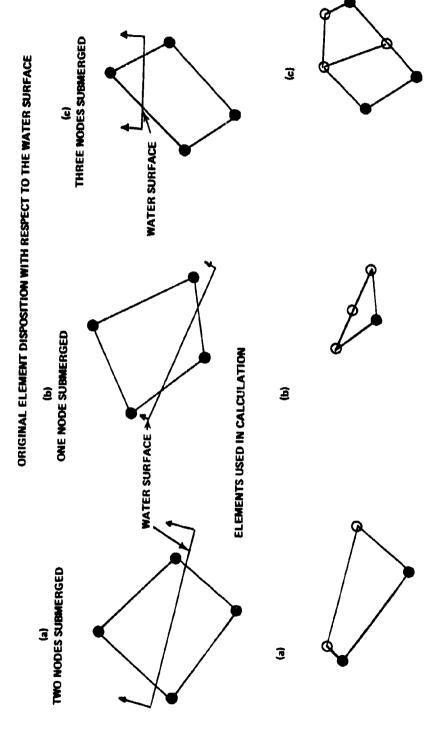


FIG. 4 ELEMENTS WHICH ARE INTERSECTED BY THE WATER SURFACE ARE REDEFINED. THE THREE POSSIBLE CASES WHICH CAN ARISE ARE DEPICTED. ©REPRESENT ORIGINAL NODES. OARE THE GENERATED NODES LYING ON THE WATER SURFACE.

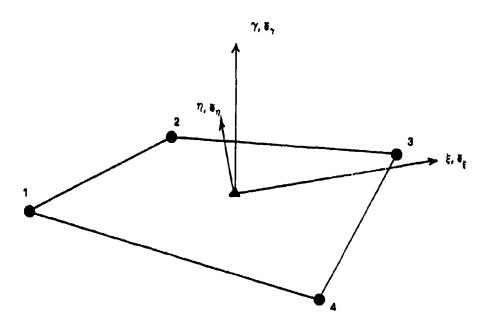


FIG. 5 THE NODES DEFINING EACH ELEMENT ARE ARRANGED IN CLOCKWISE ORDER. A ξ,η,γ COORDINATE SYSTEM IS DEFINED FOR EACH ELEMENT AND LOCATED AT THE ELEMENT CENTROIDE.

FIG. 6 PLATE OF FINITE WIDTH AND INFINITE LENGTH ENTERING THE WATER OBLIQUELY SUBJECT TO THE ASSUMED BOUNDARY CONDITIONS.

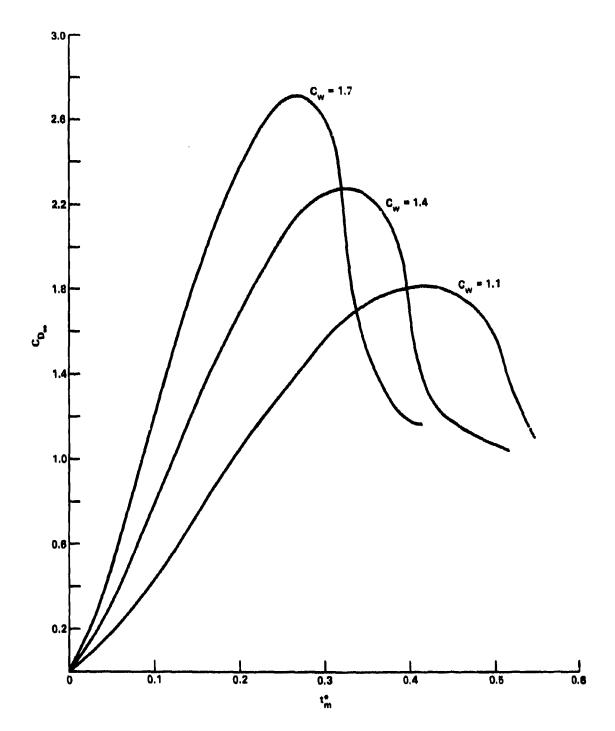


FIG. 7 DRAG OF A DISK AT AN ENTRY ANGLE OF 60 DEGREES AS A FUNCTION OF $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{w}}$.

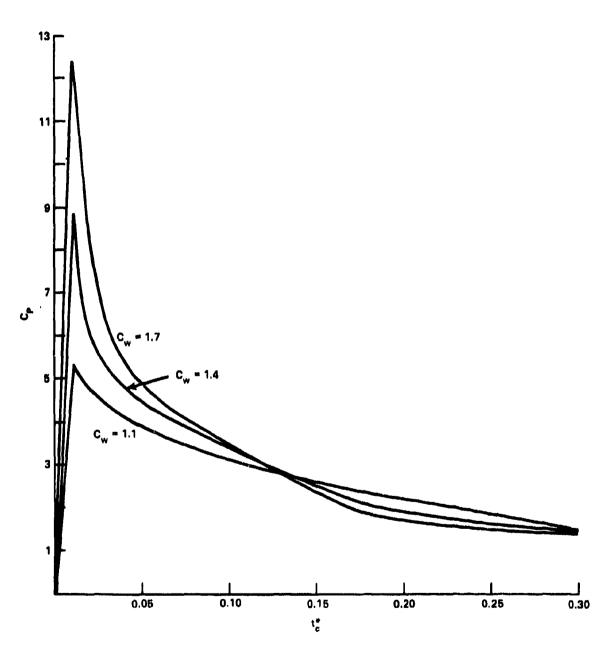


FIG. 8 PRESSURE COEFFICIENT AT THE CENTER OF A DISK CYLINDER ENTERING AT 60 DEGREES AS A FUNCTION OF $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{w}}$.

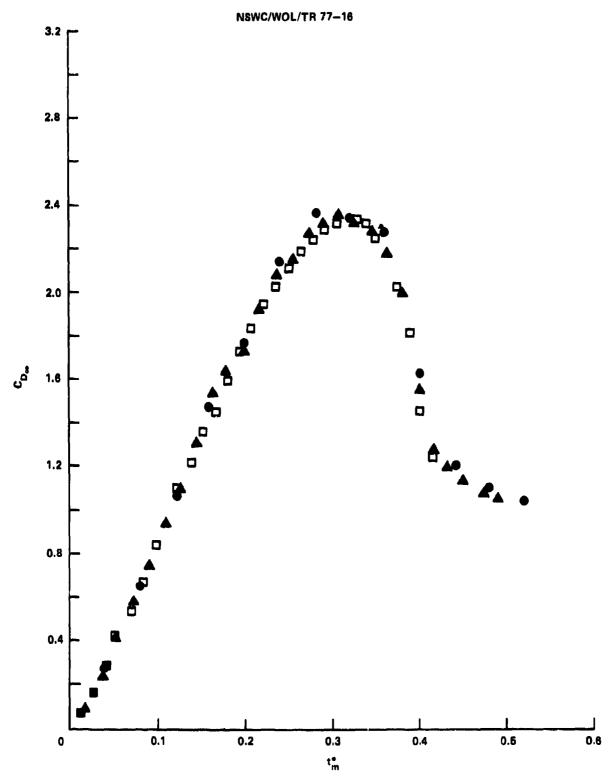


FIG. 9 THE EFFECT ON CALCULATED DRAG OF VARYING THE GRID SIZE. THE ENTRY BODY IS A DISK CYLINDER AT θ = 60 AND C_w = 1.45. • 12 ELEMENT GRID \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\dagger}}}\$} 10 \text{\$\text{\$\dagger}\$} 10 \text{\$\text{\$\dagger}\$} 10 \text{\$\text{\$\dagger}\$} 10 \text{\$\text{\$\dagger}\$} 10 \text{\$\dagger\$} 10 \te



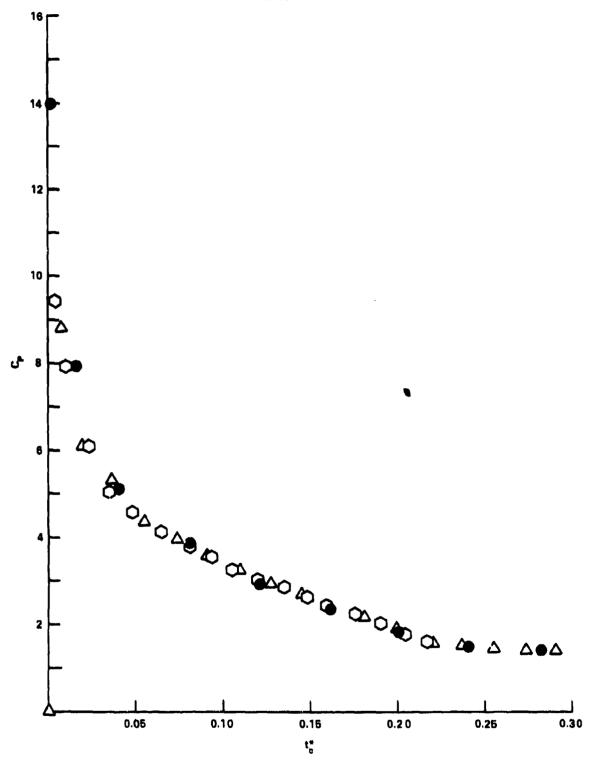
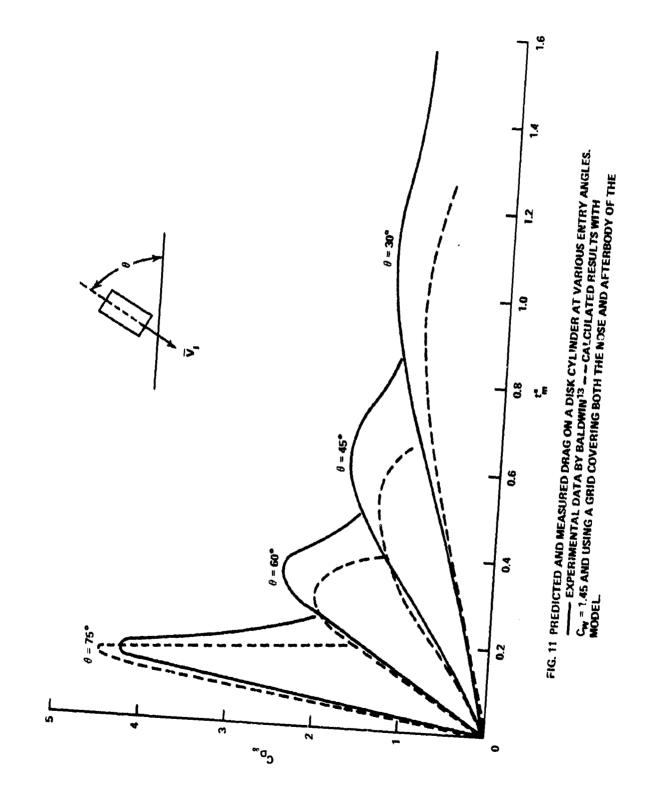
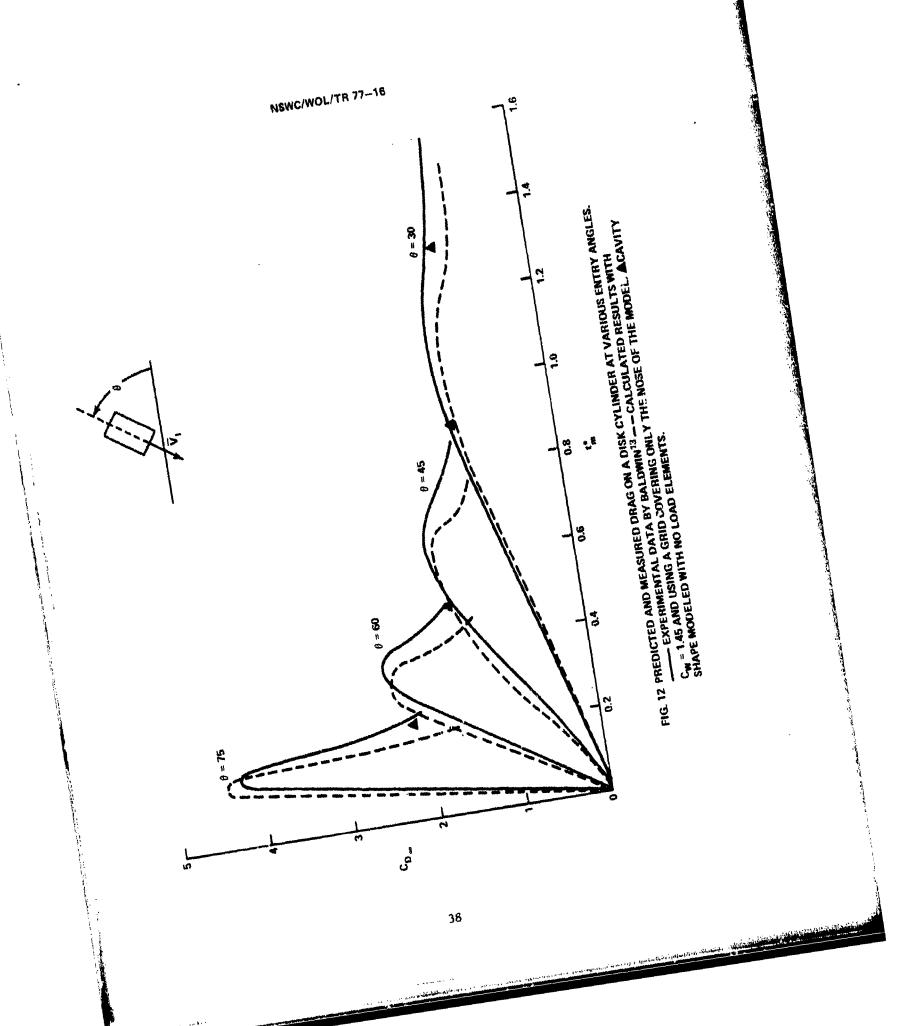
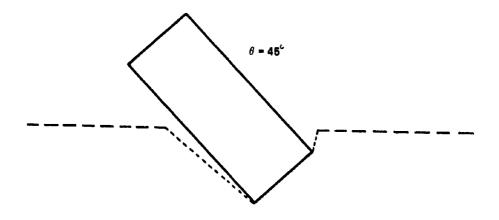


FIG. 10 THE EFFECT ON THE PRESSURE COEFFICIENT AT THE CENTER OF A DISK ENTERING OBLIQUELY AT θ = 60 OF VARIOUS GRID SIZES. \blacksquare 12 ELEMENT GRID \triangle 51 ELEMENT GRID O92 ELEMENT GRID







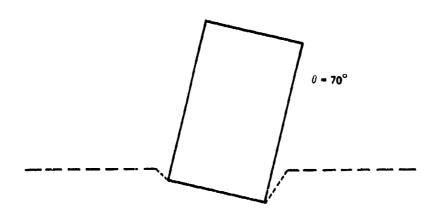


FIG. 13 PROFILE OF THE CAVITY ABOUT A DISK CYLINDER AT SEVERAL ENTRY ANGLES CALCULATED USING NO LOAD ELEMENTS. — EFFECTIVE PLANAR SURFACE --- WATER-CAVITY INTERFACE.

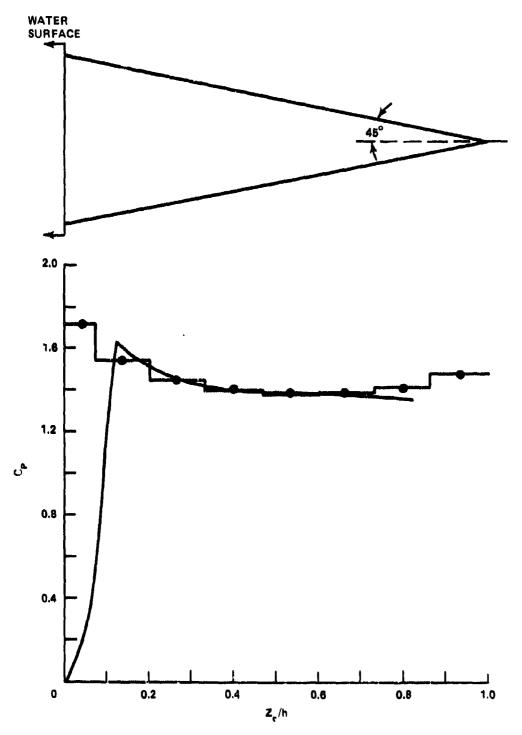


FIG. 14 PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION ON A 45 DEGREE HALF-ANGLE CONE ENTERING VERTICALLY. THE SHADED CIRCLES REPRESENT THE CALCULATED VALUES AT ELEMENT CENTRIODS WHILE THE HORIZONTAL LINES INDICATE THE EXTENT OF EACH ELEMENT. THE ELEMENT ADJACENT TO THE WATER SURFACE IS MODIFIED. C_w = 1.45. THE SOLID CURVE IS EXPERIMENTAL DATA BY BALDWIN¹³.

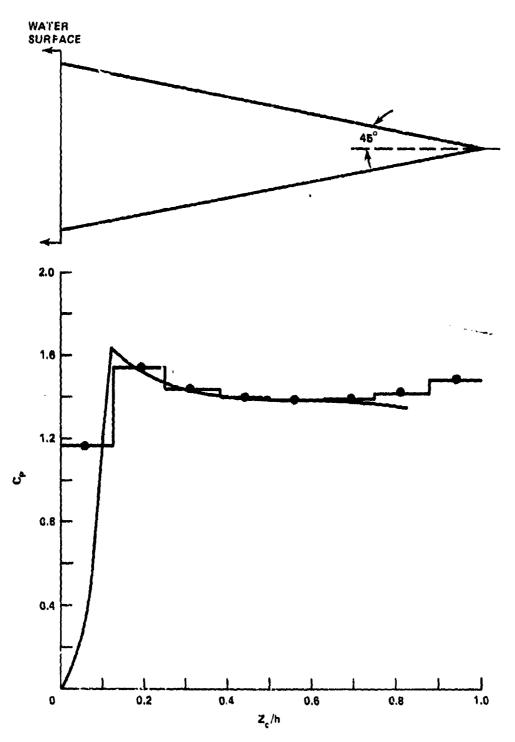


FIG. 16 PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION ON A 46 DEGREE HALF ANGLE CONE ENTERING VERTICALLY. THE SHADED CIRCLES REPRESENT THE CALCULATED VALUES AT ELEMENT CENTROIDS WHILE THE HORIZONTAL LINES INDICATE THE EXTEND OF EACH ELEMENT. THE SOLID CURVE IS EXPERIMENTAL DATA BY BALDWIN¹³. THE ELEMENT ADJACENT TO THE WATER SURFACE IS NOT MODIFIED. C_w = 1.45.

The state of the s

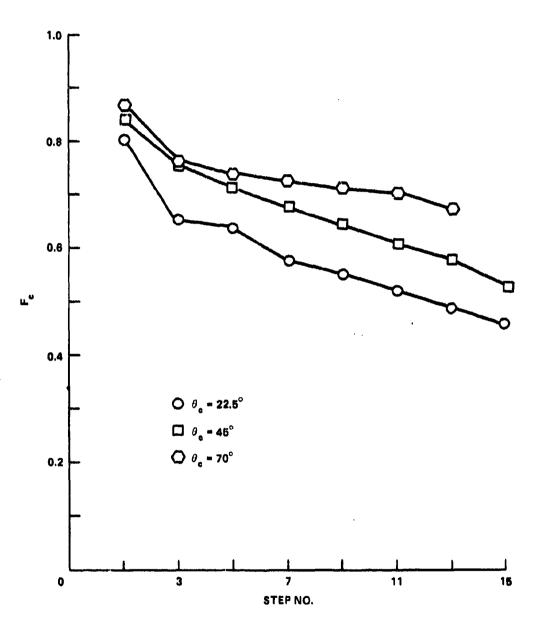


FIG. 16 MODIFIED ELEMENT CORRECTION FACTOR AS A FUNCTION OF STEP NUMBER.

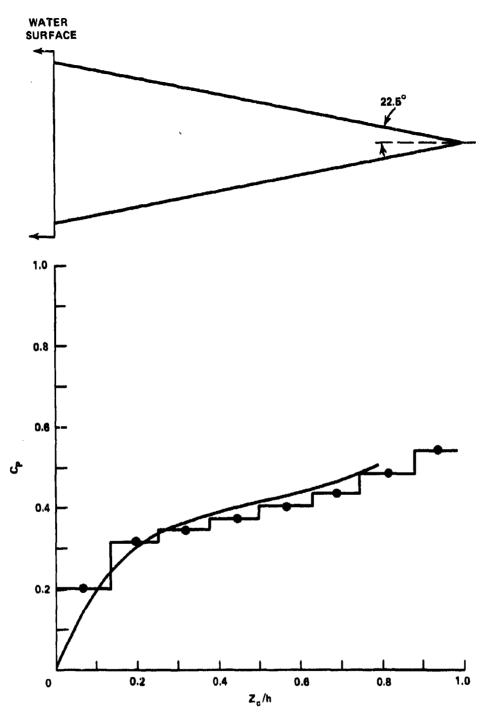


FIG. 17 PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION ON A 22.5 DEGREE HALF-ANGLE CONE ENTERING VERTICALLY THE SHADED CIRCLES REPRESENT THE CALCULATED VALUE AT EACH ELEMENT CENTROID. WHILE THE HORIZONTAL LINES INDICATE THE EXTENT OF EACH ELEMENT. THE SOLID CURVE IS EXPERIMENTAL DATA BY BALDWIN¹³, C_w = 1.14.

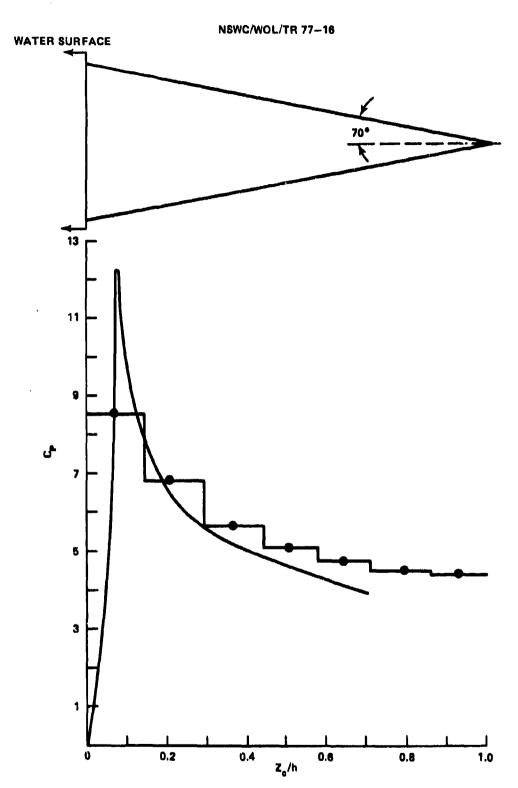


FIG. 18 PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION ON A 70 DEGREE HALF-ANGLE CONE ENTERING VERTICALLY. THE SHADED CIRCLES REPRESENT THE CALCULATED VALUE AT EACH ELEMENT CENTROID WHILE THE HORIZONTAL LINES INDICATE THE EXTENT OF EACH ELEMENT. THE SOLID CURVE IS EXPERIMENTAL DATA BY BALDWIN¹³, C_w = 1.39.

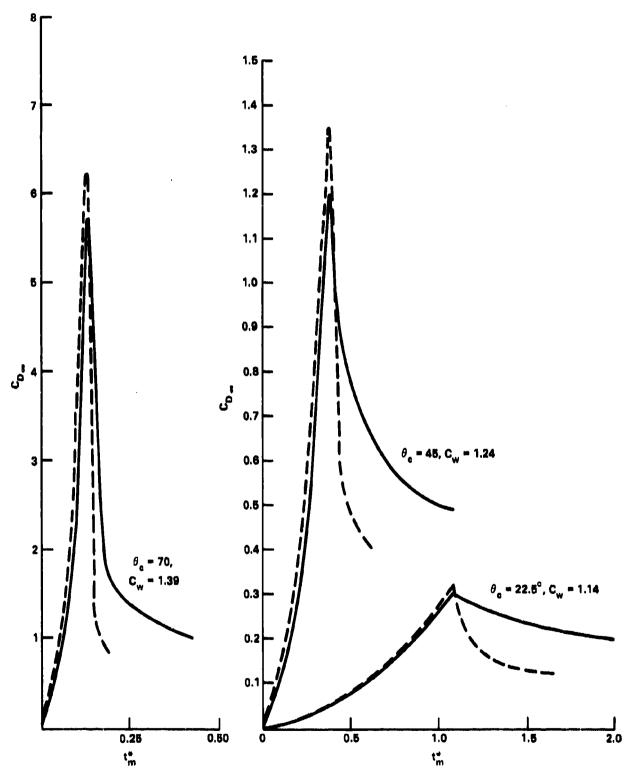


FIG. 19 CALCULATED AND MEASURED DRAG ON VERTICALLY ENTERING CONES.

MEASURED BY BALDWIN¹⁴ - - - CALCULATED.

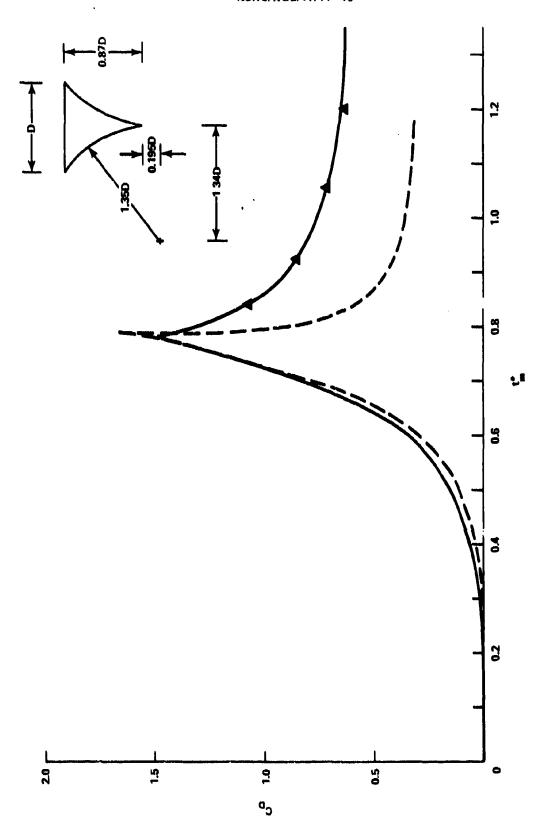


FIG. 20 CALCULATED AND MEASURED DRAG ON A VERTICALLY ENTERING CUSP. ——CALCULATED. ——MEASURED 16 ACALCULATED WITH A CAVITY SIMULATED BY NO LOAD ELEMENTS.

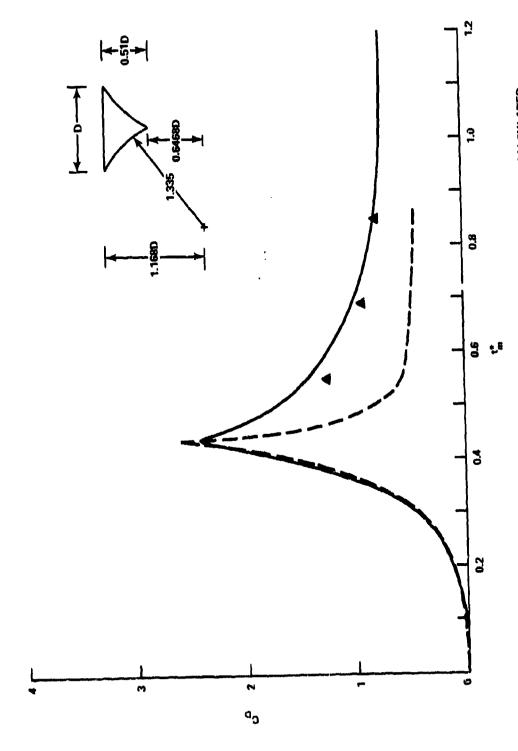
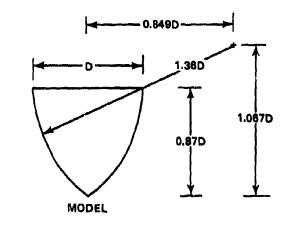


FIG. 21 CALCULATED AND MEASURED DRAG ON A VERTICALLY ENTERING CUSP. ——CALCULATED ——MEASURED 16 ACALCULATED WITH A CAVITY SIMULATED BY NO LOAD ELEMENTS.



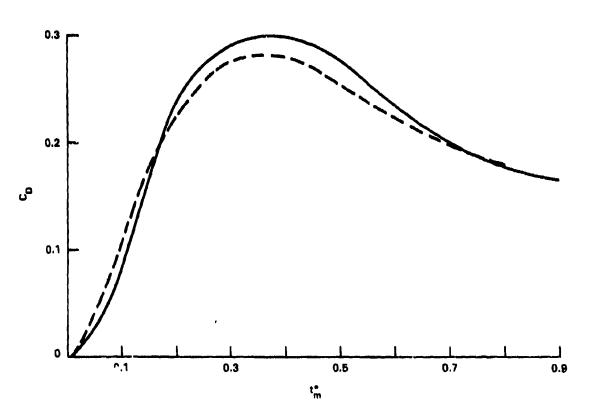


FIG. 22 CALCULATED AND MEASURED DRAG ON A VERTICALLY ENTERING OGIVE.

—— CALCULATED —— MEASURED¹⁶.

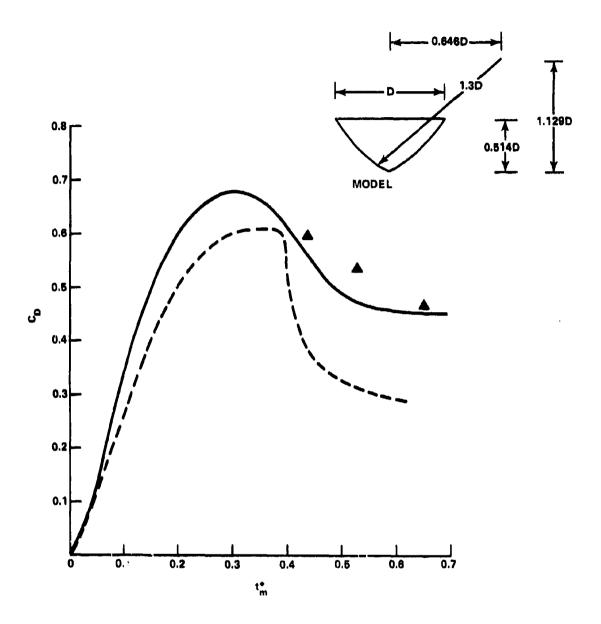


FIG. 23 CALCULATED AND MEASURED DRAG ON A VERTICALLY ENTERING OGIVE. —— CALCULATED MEASURED 16. ACALCULATED WITH A CAVITY SIMULATED BY NO LOAD ELEMENTS.

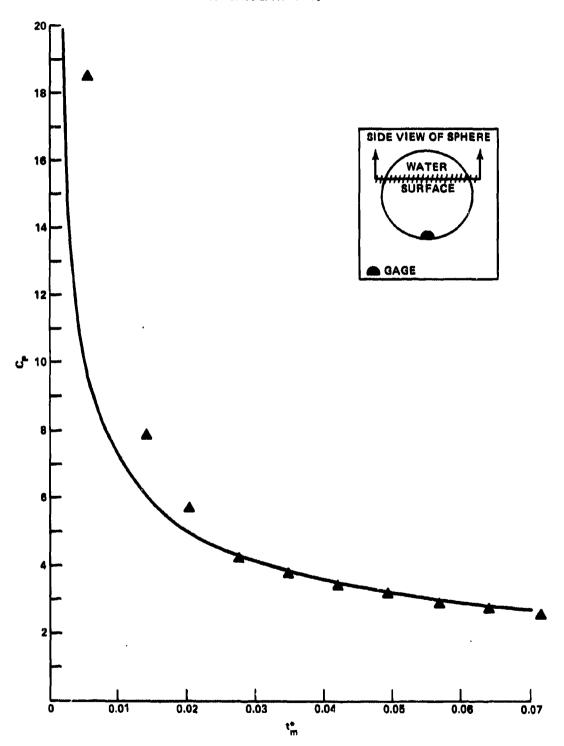


FIG. 24 CALCULATED AND MEASURED STAGNATION PRESSURE ON A SPHERE ENTERING VERTICALLY AT 23.5 FT/SEC. —— MEASURED BY NISEWANGER¹⁷ ▲ COMPUTED USING A C_W VALUE DEFINED BY EQUATION (26).

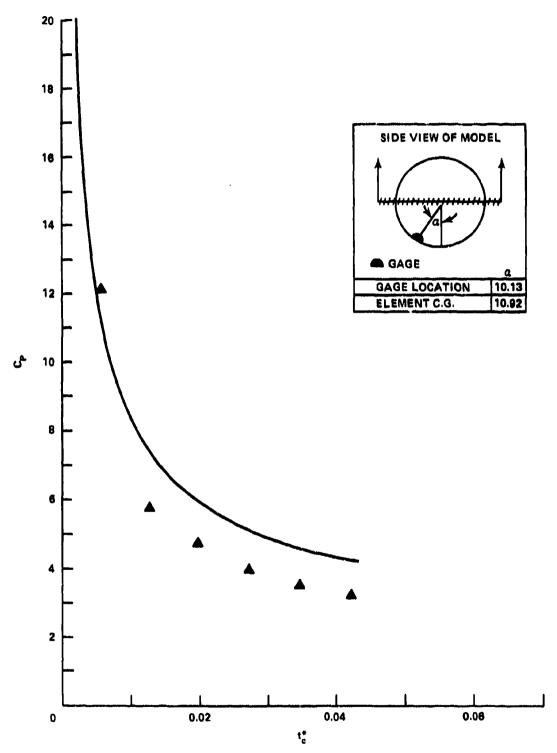


FIG. 25 CALCULATED AND MEASURED PRESSURE COEFFICIENT ON A VERTICALLY ENTERING SPHERE.

MEASURED BY NISEWANGER 17 ACALCULATED USING THE CW FACTOR DEFINED BY EQUATION (26).

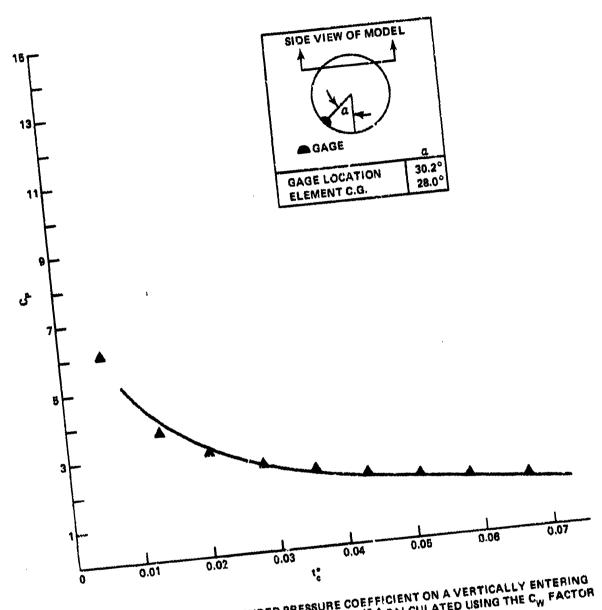


FIG. 26 CALCULATED AND MEASURED PRESSURE COEFFICIENT ON A VERTICALLY ENTERING SPHERE. MEASURED BY NISEWANGER 17 A CALCULATED USING THE CW FACTOR DEFINED IN EQUATION (29).

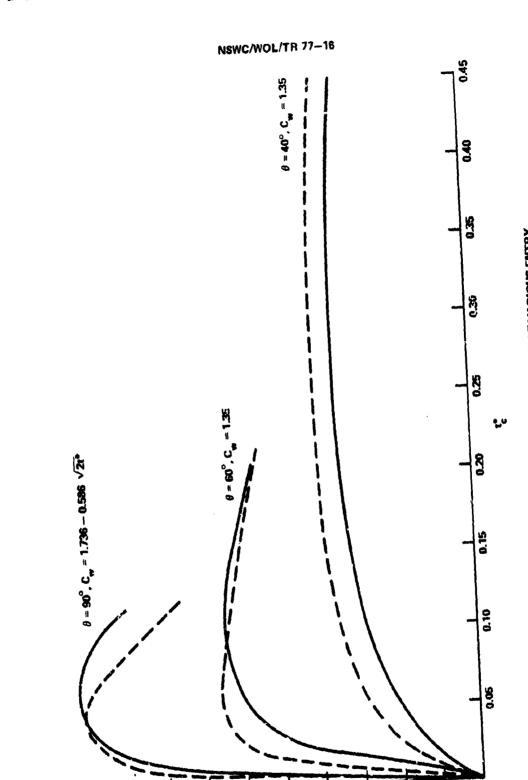


FIG. 27 CALUULATED AND MEASURED DRAG ON A SPHERE AT VARIOUS ENTRY ANGLES. ---- MEASURED 2.17 --- CALCULATED.

CD 0.6

1.0

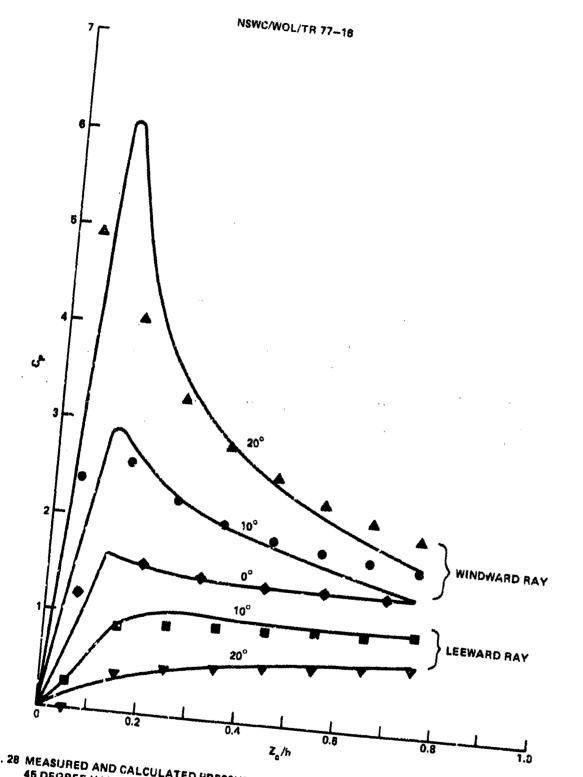


FIG. 28 MEASURED AND CALCULATED PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION ON A VERTICALLY ENTERING 45 DEGREE HALF-ANGLE CONE AT 0, 10, 20 DEGREE INCIDENCE. —— UNPUBLISHED EXPERIMENTAL DATA BY BALDWIN. SOLID SYMBOLS ARE CALCULATIONS.

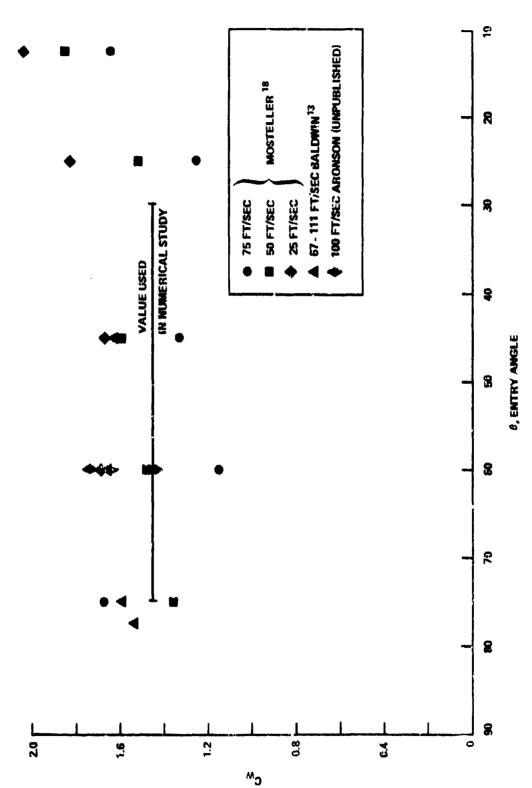


FIG. 29 EXPERIMENTALLY DETERMENED VALUES OF C_W FOR THE OBLICUE ENTRY OF A DISK CYLINDER.

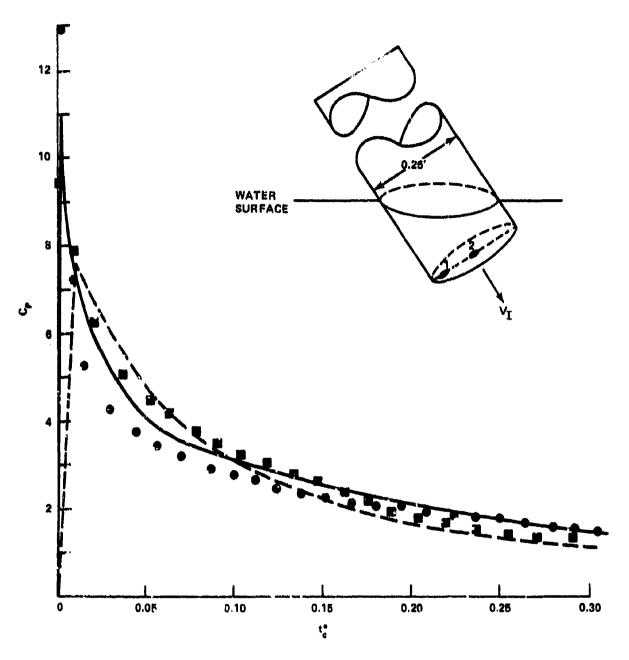


FIG. 30 CALCULATED AND MEASURED PRESSURE: TIME HISTORIES AT TWO DIFFERENT POSITIONS ON THE SURFACE OF A DISK CYLINDER, $\theta=60$ AND V 1 100 FT/SEC.

WEASURED AT POSITION 1 ($r=0.098~\beta=4^\circ$) CALCULATED AT POSITION 1.——MEASURED AT POSITION 2 (r=0) MCALCULATED AT POSITION 2. MEASUREMENTS BY ARONSON.

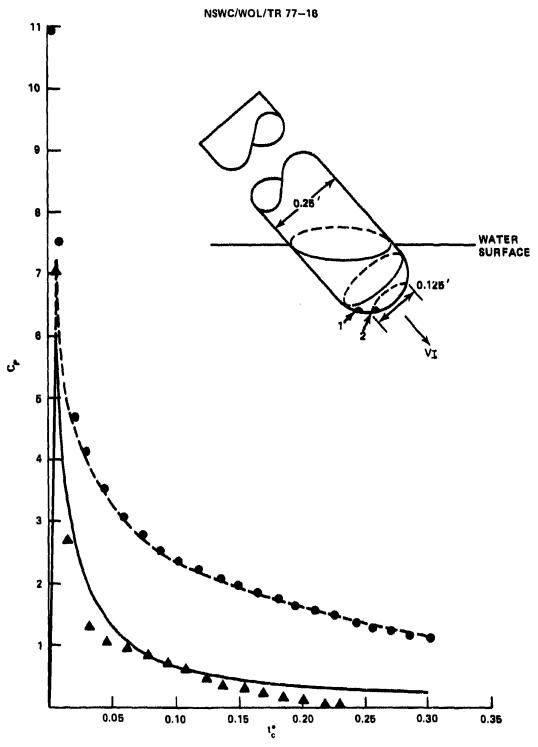


FIG. 31 CALCULATED AND MEASURED PRESSURE-TIME HISTORIES AT TWO DIFFERENT POSITIONS ON THE SURFACE AT AN OGIVE CYLINDER, θ = 60 DEGREES AND V₂ = 100 FT/SEC. —— MEASURED AT POSITION 1 (r = 0.112', β = 9.5°) \triangle CALCULATED AT POSITION 1. —— MEASURED AT POSITION 2 (r = 0.063', β = 5.5°) \triangle CALCULATED AT POSITION 2. MEASUREMENTS ARE BY ARONSON

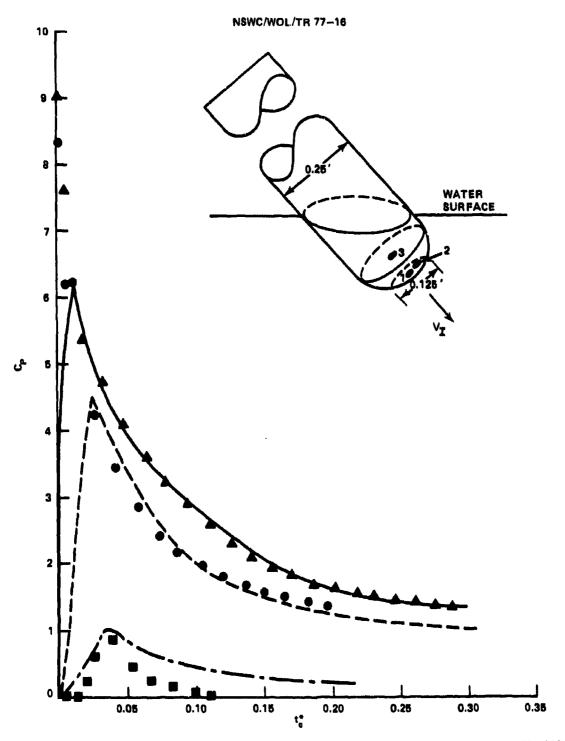


FIG. 32 CALCULATED AND MEASURED PRESSURE-TIME HISTORIES AT THREE DIFFERENT POSITIONS ON THE SURFACE OF AN OGIVE CYLINDER, Θ 60 AND $V_{\rm I}$ = 100 FT/SEC. — MEASURED AT POSITION 1 (r = 0) \triangle CALCULATED AT POSITION 1. ——MEASURED AT POSITION 2 (r = 0.048′, β = 90°) \bigcirc CALCULATED AT POSITION 3. DATA ARE BY ARONSON

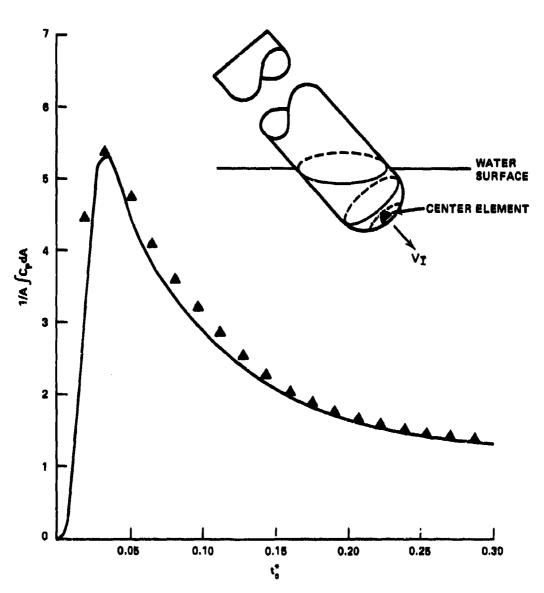


FIG. 33 CALCULATED AND EXPERIMENTAL LOAD ON THE CENTER ELEMENT OF THE OGIVE CYLINDER MODEL.

CALCULATED. — EXPERIMENTAL.

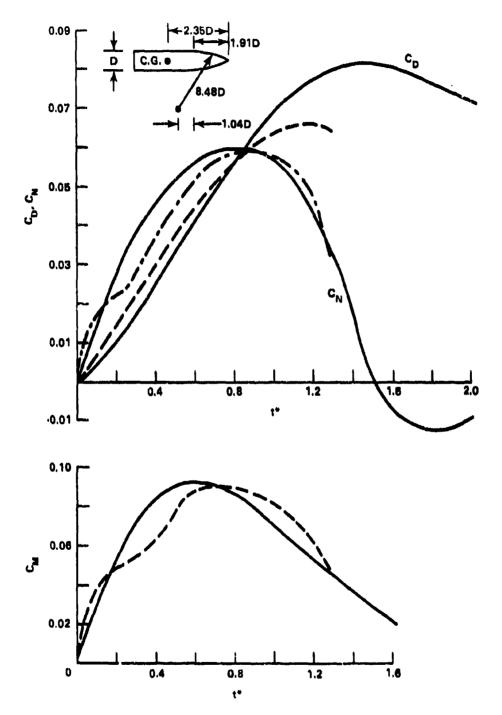


FIG. 34 MEASURED AND CALCULATED DRAG, PITCHING MOMENT AND NORMAL FORCE ON A SLENDER OGIVE ENTERING AT θ = 45° AND V_I=100 FT/SEC. SOLID CURVES ARE DATA BY BALDWIN. DOTTED AND DASHED CURVES ARE CALCULATED RESULTS.

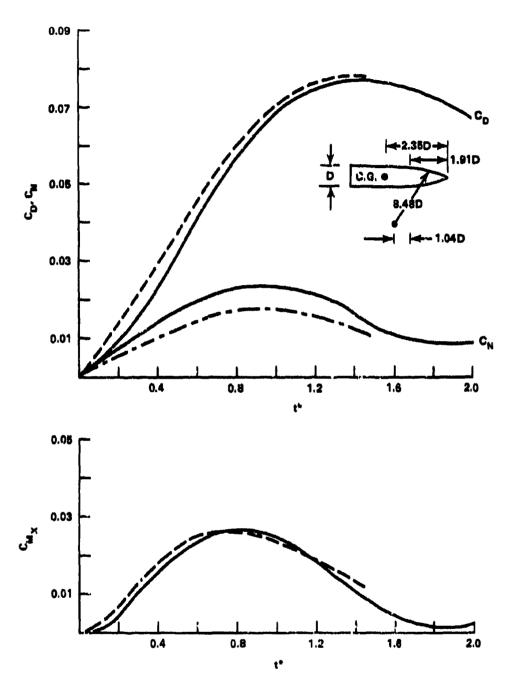


FIG. 35 MEASURED AND CALCULATED DRAG, PITCHING MOMENT AND NORMAL FORCE ON A SLENDER OGIVE ENTERING AT θ = 75° AND V \sim 100 FT/SEC. SOLID CURVES ARE DATA BY BALDWIN. DOTTED AND DASHED CURVES ARE CALCULATED RESULTS.

APPENDIX A

FORMULAS FOR THE INFLUENCE OF PLANAR, QUADRILATERAL ELEMENTS

This section lists formulas for calculating the influence of planar elements on arbitrary points in space, x,y,z. These expressions are taken from reference (11) and are listed here for the sake of completeness. The symbols to be used are defined in Figure A-1. Calculations are carried out using the element coordinate system and hence the velocity components are referenced to these axis:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\xi} &= -s_{12}Q_{12} - s_{23}Q_{23} - s_{34}Q_{34} - s_{41}Q_{41} \\ v_{\eta} &= c_{12}Q_{12} + c_{23}Q_{23} + c_{34}Q_{34} + c_{41}Q_{41} \\ v_{\gamma} &= sign(z)[\Delta\theta - J_{12} - J_{23} - J_{34} - J_{41}] \\ \phi &= \phi_{12} + \phi_{23} + \phi_{34} + \phi_{41} - |z|\Delta\theta \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\Delta \phi = 0$$
 unless R_{12} , R_{23} , R_{34} , $R_{41} > 0$ Then $\Delta \phi$ is 2π

$$\phi_{ij} = R_{ij}Q_{ij} + |z|J_{ij}$$

$$R_{ij} = (x - \xi_i)S_{ij} - (y - \eta_i)C_{ij}$$

$$Q_{ij} = 1_n \left[\frac{r_i + r_j + d_{ij}}{r_i + r_j - d_{ij}} \right]$$

$$J_{ij} = \operatorname{sgn}(\operatorname{Rij}) \left[\tan^{-1} \left(\left| \frac{z}{R_{ij}} \right| \frac{S_{ij}^{1}}{r_{j}} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left(\left| \frac{z}{R_{ij}} \right| \frac{S_{ij}^{1}}{r_{i}} \right) \right]$$

$$r_{i} = \left[\left(x - \xi_{i} \right)^{2} + \left(y - \eta_{i} \right)^{2} + z^{2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$s_{ij}^k = (\xi_k - x)c_{ij} + (\eta_k - y)s_{ij}$$

$$c_{ij} = \frac{\xi_j - \xi_i}{d_{ij}}$$

$$s_{ij} = \frac{n_i - n_i}{d_{ij}}$$

$$d_{ij} = [(\xi_j - \xi_i)^2 + (\eta_j - \eta_j)^2]^{1/2}$$

At large distances from the element $(r_0/t > 4)$, the element may be treated as a point source. This greatly simplifies calculation of the velocity and potential:

$$\phi = \frac{T}{r_0} \qquad v_z = z \frac{I}{r_0^3}$$

$$v_{\xi} = \frac{x}{r_0^3} I \qquad I = \frac{1}{2} (\xi_3 - \xi_1) (\eta_2 - \eta_4)$$

$$v_{r_1} = \frac{y}{r_0^3} I$$

The equations for ϕ and \overline{V} can be evaluated in any coordinate system. The final velocity components will be referenced to whatever system is used. At intermediate distances from the element, 2.45 < r_o/t < 4, multipole expansions are used to evaluate the influence coefficients.

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi = I_{00}w + \frac{1}{2}(I_{20}w_{xx} + 2I_{11}w_{xy} + I_{02}w_{yy}) \\ & v_{\xi} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = -I_{00}w_{x} - \frac{1}{2}(I_{20}w_{xxx} + 2I_{11}w_{xxy} + I_{02}w_{xyy}) \\ & v_{\eta} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -I_{00}w_{y} - \frac{1}{2}(I_{20}w_{xxy} + 2I_{11}w_{xyy} + I_{02}w_{yyy}) \\ & v_{\gamma} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -I_{00}w_{z} - \frac{1}{2}(I_{20}w_{xxz} + 2I_{11}w_{xyz} + I_{02}w_{yyz}) \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$w = r_0^{-1} \qquad w_{xxx} = 3x(3p + 10x^2)r_0^{-7}$$

$$w_x = -xr_0^{-3} \qquad w_{xxy} = 3ypr_0^{-7}$$

$$w_y = -yr_0^{-3} \qquad w_{xyy} = 3xqr_0^{-7}$$

$$w_z = -zr_0^{-3} \qquad w_{yyy} = 3y(3q + 10y^2)r_0^{-7}$$

$$w_{xx} = -(p + 2x^2)r_0^{-5} \qquad w_{xxz} = 3zpr_0^{-7}$$

$$w_{yy} = 3xyr_0^{-5} \qquad w_{xyz} = -15xyzr_0^{-7}$$

$$w_{yy} = -(q + 2y^2)r_0^{-5} \qquad w_{yyz} = 3zqr_0^{-7}$$

$$p = y^2 + z^2 - 4x^2 \qquad q = x^2 + z^2 - 4y^2.$$

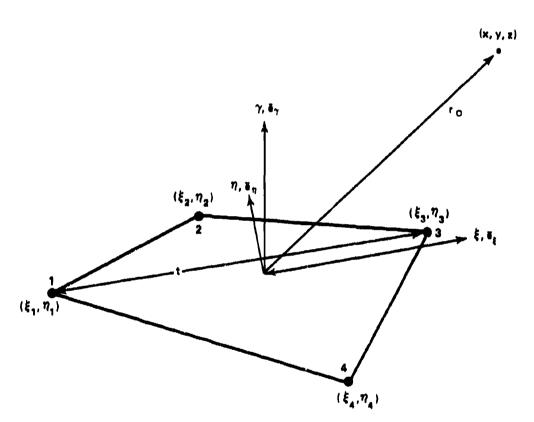


FIG. A-1 SYMBOLS

FIG. A-1 COORDINATE SYSTEM

APPENDIX B

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPUTER PROGRAM

The computer program consists of the main routine, ENTRY, eighteen subroutines and one function. The flow chart for the program is given in Table B-1 and the main program variables are listed in Table B-2. A program listing is provided in Table B-3.

Program execution is initiated in ENTRY by calling subroutine INDATA which reads the required input (see Appendix C for a description of input cards). Based on options specified by the user a grid is set up on the surface of the model using subroutines STANG, LISTG, and OGTVG. Node points describing the surface of the body are stored in body (x', y', z') and water surface coordinates (x, y, z) in arrays X and XT respectively. The identification numbers of the four nodes defining the Jth element are stored in array IN(1, J), IN(2, J), IN(3, J) and IN(4, J). The coordinates of each node point, nodes making up each element and element centroids are printed in subroutine ELEMST. This terminates the element definition portion of the program which is executed only once.

The following sequence is executed at each step. The center of gravity of the entry body is inserted the prescribed increment in depth and the corresponding position of each node point is calculated by subroutine ADVN. Subroutine CREL is called which examines all elements to determine which are submerged. Elements split by the water surface are redefined using new node points which located on the water surface and stored at the ends of arrays X and XT. The nodes making up submerged elements are stored sequentially in array IT. The original reference number of each submerged element is stored in array IQ and the code indicating its state (i.e., modified, unmodified or split) in array IM. Upon completion of subroutine CREL, MAN is called which calculates the area, centroid and unit vectors of each element. If the PRINT option is used, element information is printed out by ELEMST for elements which are modified or unmodified for the first time. This information includes centroid and node locations in both coordinate systems, element areas and unit vector components. The arrays X, XT, IN, XC, XCP, VNO, E, IT, PHIO, IQ, IM are written on TAPE 15 by ENTRY. The coefficients of matrices A, B, C, and D are calculated by subroutine AMAT using the equations of Appendix A and written on TAPE 16. To determine the induced velocity normal to each element centroid (i.e., the right hand side of equation (13)) subroutine VNORM is called. The source strengths of equation (13) are calculated using DDECOMP and DSOLVE. These subroutines are called from SUAS which sets up matrix A in appropriate blocks using information on Tape 16. The element information stored on TAPE 15 and the matrices B. C. and D stored on TAPE 16 are recalled to allow velocity and potential values to be calculated at each centroid element in subroutine OUTPUT using equation (14). If the PRINT option is used, this information is also printed. Data necessary for calculating pressures and loads are stored on TAPE 17.

The above procedure is repeated until termination occurs. This can be triggered by reaching a step number greater than IMAX, having the number of submerged elements exceed NDIM, or having the computational time approach the job time limit. This last option is necessary since pressures and loads, of principal concern, are calculated at the end of the program. To insure that these quantities are computed the code estimates the amount of time required to complete each step before starting it. If the total estimated time estimated exceeds 90 percent of the job time limit, the flow field calculation is terminated and the program branches to subroutine PRESF which calculates pressures and loads using the equations (18) through (21).

TABLE B-1
PROGRAM FLOW CHART

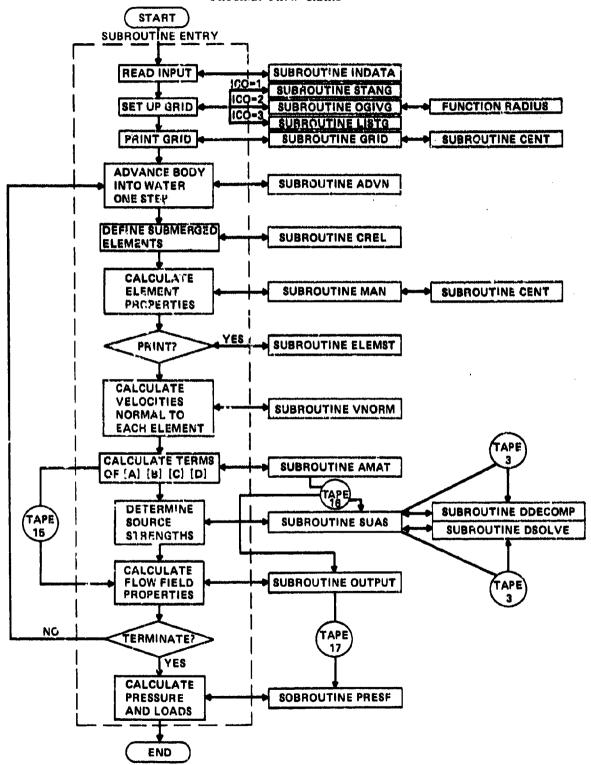


TABLE 8-2

MAIN VARIABLES

<u>VARIABLE</u>	TYPE	DEFINITION
AN,AX,AY,ANS, AXS,AYS	ARRAY	TEMPORARY STORAGE IN AMAT AND OUTPUT
CGL	SIMPLE	z' COORDINATE OF CENTER OF GRAVITY
CM	ARRAY	WETTING FACTORS USE DURING CONSTANT ORIENTATION ENTRY
CWT(I)	ARRAY	WETTING FACTOR BETWEEN STEPS I+1 AND I
D .	SIMPLE	MODEL DIAMETER. USED ONLY IN CALCULATING DIMENSIONLESS QUANTITIES
DT(I)	ARRAY	INCREMENT IN TIME BETWEEN STEPS 1-1 AND I
E(I,J,K)	ARRAY	ELEMENT UNIT VECTORS. I= 1,2,3 ARE COMPONENTS ALONG x,y,z AXIS. J = 1,2,3 ARE UNIT VECTORS ξ, η, AND γ RESPECTIVELY. K IS ELEMENT NUMBER
HMIN	SIMPLE	INITIAL MODEL DEPTH
нмах	SIMPLE	INCREASE IN MODEL DEPTH DUE TO RISING MOTION OF SURFACE
ICON	SIMPLE	IF ICON = 0, CONSTANT ORIENTATION ENTRY IS ASSUMED. IF ICON = 1 VARIABLE ORIENTATION IS USED
IEM	SIMPLE	NUMBER OF SUBMERGED ELEMENTS
IW(I)	ARRAY	I IS ELEMENT NUMBER, IM = 0, IM = 1, AND IM = 2, INDICATE NOT MODIFIED, MODIFIED AND SPLIT ELEMENTS RESPECTIVELY
IN(I,J)	ARRAY	NODES DEFINING CORNER LOCATIONS. I IS THE CORNER NUMBER AND J IS THE ELEMENT NUMBER
INP	SIMPLE	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFINED NODES. INCLUDES NODES GENERATED TO DESCRIBE MODIFIED ELEMENTS
IP	ARRAY	USED IN DDECOMP AND DSOLVE

TABLE 3-2 (Continued)

VARIABLE	TYPE	DEFINITION
IPRINT	SIMPLE	IFIPRINT = 1 PRINT OPTION IS EXERCISED
IPHI	SIMPLE	IF IPHI = 1 PLANAR SYMMETRY IS ASSUMED
IQ(K)	ARRAY	ORIGINAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF SUBMERGED ELEMENTS. K TS THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF THE SUBMERGED ELEMENT
IT(I,K)	ARRAY	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF NODES DESCRIBING THE Kth SUBMERGED ELEMENT
NCW	SIMPLE	NUMBER OF VETTING FACTORS TO BE USED DURING CONSTANT ORIENTATION ENTRY
NDIM	SIMPLE	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NUMBER OF SUBMERGED ELEMENTS
NEL	SIMPLE	NUMBER OF ELEMENTS INITIALLY DEFINED
PHI	ARRAY	TEMPORARY STORAGE IN AMAT
PHIS	ARRAY	TEMPORARY STORAGE IN OUTPUT
SIG(K)	ARRAY	SOURCE STRENGTH OF ELEMENT K
STOR	ARRAY	TEMPORARY STORAGE IN SUAS
SUMT	SIMPLE	90 PERCENT OF TIME LIMIT
VENTRY	SIMPLE	ENTRY VELOCITY
VEX(1), VEY(1), VEZ(1)	APRAY	VELOCITY COMPONENTS IN THE x,y, AND z DIRECTION USED BETWEEN STEPS I and I-1
VNO(I)	ARRAY	VELOCITY NORMAL TO ELEMENT I
WX(I)	ARRAY	ANGULAR VELOCITY IN THE PITCH PLANE BETWEEN STEPS I AND 1-1
X(I,K)	ARRAY	COORDINATES OF THE Kth NODE. I = 1,2,3 REFER TO THE x',y',z' AXEJ RESPECTIVELY
XC(I,K)	ARRAY	COORDINATES OF THE CENTROID OF THE Kth ELEMENT. I = 1,2,3 REFER TO THE x*,y*, AND z* AXES RESPECTIVELY

NEWC/WOL/TR 77-16

TABLE B-2 (Continued)

VARIABLE	TYPE	DEFINITION
XCP(I,K)	ARRAY	COORDINATES OF THE CENTROID OF THE Kth ELEMENT. I = 1,2,3 REFER TO THE x,y, AND z AXIS RESPECTIVELY
XCPB(I)	ARRAY	COORDINATES OF THE CENTER OF GRAVITY. I = 1,2,3 REFER TO THE x,y,z AXES RESPECTIVELY
XT(I,K)	ARRAY	COORDINATES OF THE Kth NODE. J = 1,2,3 REFER TO THE x,y,z AXES

	PHOGHAM ENTRY 73/73	OPT=1 FTM 4.5+410	71/01/17	77/01/17. 11.07.10
-	PHOGRAM ENT	PHOGRAM ENTRY (IMPUT.OUTPUT.IAPES=IMPUT.IAPE6=001PUT.IAPE15=512.	ENTPY	^
ļ	*TAPF16=512*	PTAPF16=512-TAPF17=512-TAPE3)	DECOS)
	COMMON A (12)	COMMON A(120,120)+SIG(300)+IP(300)	LANGS	-
	DIMENSION X	Dl#ENSION X(3+1)+X1(3+1)+XC(3+1)+XCP(3+1)+VMD(1)+PHIO(2+1)+	ENTRY	s
ŗ	₩ (3,3,1) + IN	4E(3,3,1),1N(4,1),IT(4,1),IQ(1),IM(1),AN(1),AX(1),	ENTRY	•
	I) IHI(I) *PHI(I	1.ANS(1).AXS(1).AYS(1).PHIS(1).CX(20).	ENTRA	~
	*VEZ (50) *VEY	(50).VEX(50).WX(50).OT(50).XCP9(3).CW1(50)	MOVE	-
	. (II) GEID(11)	*, IGRIO(11) , STOR(1) , IMDEX(20)	DEC:06	~
	CEUGIVALENCE	STATEMENTS	DECOS	e
10	CTHE A APRAY	CTHE A ARRAY IS SET UP TO HANDLE 300 SUBWERGED ELEMENTS.	DECOI	•
	CSPECIFIED 6	PID MAY BE AS LARGE AS 500 ELEMENTS AND 800 WODES.	DECOI	ď
	CERECUTION W	CEXECUTION WILL TERMINATE WHEN MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED OF THESE	DEC#1	•
	CELEMENTS AN	E SUBMERGED.	DEC01	~
	CMASS STORAGE	F IS SET UP FOR A MAXIMUM OF 19 DATA BLOCKS.	260	c c
7		M MORAGE OF SUBSECTION FLENTING	DECOI	o ;
	MOLETA WHILL SHAPE TO THE STATE OF THE STATE	Consequent Control of	DECOI	<u>.</u>
	AND A DOMESTICATION OF A ABOAN	MONACK OF CLCACKING	DECO.	= ^
	A MANITON OF THE PARTY OF THE P	A ADDAY STODAGE		u <u>č</u>
90		A(1). x(1)	DEC O	<u>.</u>
		A(3eleng)1+1),XT(1)	DEC91	: ±
		A(6+MMPT+1)+IN(1)	DECOI	15
		A 16 SHINPT + 4 SHOKEL + 11 + XC (1)	DECOS	9.
		+HNPT+4+HNEL+3+NDIH+1)+XCP(1)	DEC01	11
2 .		A (6+MMPT - 4 +MEL -6+NDIM-1) + VNO (1)	DEC01	92
		*HANPI+4*HAMEL+7*HADIM+1)+E(1)	DEC01	61
		*MMPT + & *MMEL + 16 *MD[M+1) • IT(1)	DECGI	9 2
		+MNDI+++HMCF +20+NDIM+13+PHIO+13	DEC61	21
į		A (6+MMPT -6+MMEL+20+MDIM+1) +19(1)	DECO	25
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ŗ	TOTAL SUBSTITUTE		DECE	80 C
	14d-4160147+		-	.
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52	IAVS=NBLK+NRLK/2	PLK/2	LANG	•
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	CALL IMDATA (IPRINT-IPHI-IMODE - IERRIDALIANA PRINTENT - MEMBER DAFCF)	DEC27	•
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•	IF (IPRINT.EG.1) WRITE (6.2031) SUMD	ENTRY	101
) =	If IPAINT.EQ. () WRITE (6.2032) SIES THE FOR CIFE IS 6 10.5)	ENTPY	162
	2032 FORMATCHM9-SMSTEP -15-30H CONTESTE-CV TIME TON JAN.	ENTRY	103
	2631 FOWWATTING+26X+18MCP TIME FOW CYCLE STATE-7	ENTRY	*01
	IF CEIMT-SUM, LT, SUMF) 60 TO 22		

PHOGRAM ENTRY	73/73 GPT=1	GPT=1 FIN 4.5+410	71/01/17.	77/01/17. 11-07-10	PAGE
91	TSTEP_16_	FF CTUE . HARING TO 20	MOVB3	12	
151 66	FP=TSTFP=		ENTRY	901	
200 C	2) CONTINUE		ENTRY	107	
38	REMIND 17		ENTRY	106	
(A)	CIN ATE PO	STATIST AND FORCES	ENTRY	109	
	1) 95 38d -	STEP. I MODE . MX . YEZ . YEY . VEX . HMIN . CW . DI . I COM . CMI.	ENTRY	110	
	-NCH-D-VF	OCG: WCHOD. WENTOY : IPHI . NA D. F.CF.	JANIO	'n	
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r	:	JANIO	•
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		DEC#6	12
9	READ (S. 1888) CON 1 . COM?	DEC86	13
•	I CON= I	DEC86	*
	IF (COM) EQ.4HCOMS) I COM=9	06086	15
	₩PITE(6+1999)C0M1+C0M2	DEC86	91
	1999 FORMATIIFI 36K.29HaeeeePROGRAW OPTIONS******/IM-36K.2A4.* BOOY	5EC 86	1
15		DECOR	9
	READ (5.1000) COM1.COM2.COM3	DEC.	61
	102121=0	IMDATA	.
	IF (COM1 »EQ.4HPRIM) IPMINT=1	DECRE	2
	WRITE(6.1998)COM1.COM2.COM3	DECO	12
50	1998 FONMATCH +36x+3841	DEC.06	2 1
	PEAD (5+1660) COM1+COM2+CGN3	DEC 86	53
	IPHJ=1	MONIA	E :
	IF (COMI.EQ.4MASTW) IPMI=2		.
	WRITE(6.1997) COM1.COM2.COM3	DECOP	£ i
ĸ	1997 FORMATIH +36X+2A++A2+ CONFIGURATION*)	DEC 06	56
1		IMDATA	9
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	HE AD (5+1664) CGL+FCF+AMSBB+MMLD	DEC27	•
		DEC14	œ
36	47.1 F (6.2988)	INDATA	62
	2000 FURBIT(1M0-14K-32H-sessesPROBLEW PARAMETERSessess)	20408	n
		INDATA	33
	2001 FORMAT(IN +40X-9-H)IAMETER -F6-4-3H FTP	LINDATA	25
		IMONIA	33
56	202] FORMATISH *46X*15WENTRY VELOCITY *F10.3*8M(FF/SEC))	IMDATA	en i
:		HONTA	£ 3
	2004 FOWMATIN +40X+*BODY ORIENTATION ANCLE **F5.2*8H DEGMEES)	INDATA	9 (
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c 4		100	•
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ŗ.	*** ***	IMDATA	2
	xCP9 (3) =:CGL	IMDATA	M ·
	#A1TE(6.2008) X(P9.1) - XC; 8(2) - XCP8(3)	IMDATA	:
	2088 FORMITTH #19X**CENTROIDE COORDINATES **3(ZX*F16*5))	IMOATA	1
50		00000	8
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	Mari TE (0-2-04) Mari	06.52	7 6
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55	FORMATION - SERVE BROKEREN IN DEFIN	95.0	1
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SUBROUTINE INDAFA	E INDATI	73/73 0PT=1	●[4+50*4 XIL		77/01/17. 11.07.10	1.67.10	
	•	PEAD(5+1802)MCW+(CW(I)+I=I+MCW)	,I=I,%CE)		DEC96	*	
	•	HM TE 14.2622) (CM (1). I=1.MCM)	:1.0MCW)		DEC#6	32	
63	•	T-dAE			OFCOR	ž	
	•	VET 1 1 - CTM (AMEGIN ACTION OF A PENTAND	11 & UE 11 D V		200) =	
		Mann Alegandra Tollar			2	67	
		E1 11 =-CD2 (WWEBE/COMA	VET'1) =-COS (AMBBEL/CONVA) =COS ((AMB-ALPHA)/CONVA, +VENTAT		DEC27	16	
	_	E2(1)=-C0S(ANGBB/COMY	vez (1) =—cos (amgrb/convr) =s in ((ang-alpha) /convr) =vertry		DEC27	17	
		WKC1)##			7000		
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6	•	((1) @7-(1) 73A) (M711)			2	1+	
	•					42	
	¥	60 TO 42			DECRE	43	
	,	C SANTANE ENTON VELOCITY	•			,	
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20	,	C READ IN VELOCITY HISTORY	Car		THEFT	44	
	3.0	COMPTANE			30.50) U	
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	•	7=47				•	
	4	REA 3 (5.1082) NVF			IMDATA	64	
	-	#R [TE (6.2866)			THOUT	q	
74		20 24 24 CO				1	
2					T. W. W.	10	
	•	CAJIDO IDDI NEK (1) OVET	MER 31301001) VER(1) + VET(1) + VEZ(1) + WX(1) + CW (1) + DI(1)		MOV53	19	
	-	4ITE (6,2007) I.VEX(I).	MPITE(6.2007)I.VEX(I)·VEY(I)·VEZ(I)·WK:I)·CWT(I)·DT(I)		FOAGN	20	
	7	DI(1) =-DI(1)/(CHI(1) *VEZ(1))	E2(1))		0.EC.1.5	_	
	-	CONTINUE			TACAL		
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200	1007	10"01 -2-1-01 -4-01 -4-10-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-	"++L 10-11-CF 10-03			M	
•	2006	JANAT (110.27X . ***********************************	2886 FORMAT(1H0+27x++M0+,Tx++Vx+8X++VX+,8X++VZ++BX++BX++ENT++ENT+	FT**8X*	INDATA	56	
	ī	1010			DEC15	~	
	ָ	C DESTINE COMPLITIONS END CACH CTED	2474 6169		2000	1 4	
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48	_	05 - I - MAN - 1 - 20			IMOATA	20	
	•	VEX(1)=VEX(NVP)			MOV83	21	
	_	VET ([) =VET (NVP)			NOVe3	2	
	•	VE 2 (1) = VE 2 (*VP)			NO.	: 2	
	•	WE (T) = ME (MVD)			TAGAT	3 3	
•						, .	
2					LAUNIA	:	
		D1 11 1 = D1 (MAP)			IMDATA	65	
	د.	OT (1) = DT (1) = (1, • EPS)			JAN 19	~	
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		PEAD (5.1692) W			36.00	9	
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	- 1	40 (15 (4.) 00c.)					
		10/21001				76	
	.,	**T=1 0/ 00				25	
		[+]=[+]			DEC86	53	
	_	[64]D(1])=1			DEC06	**	
001	ur	READ (5.1888) 68 [0.6R [02.6R [03	•6PI03		DEC.	55	
		GMID_EQ.4MOGIV) IGRI	0(11)=2		Decad		
		15 COURS FO. AM 15T1 COLONIA - 3	2 111-3			ę «	
	- 1					• (
	_	## 1.1E (6+1995) 6#10+6#10Z+6#103	<			20	
	_	CONTINUE			DECDE	3	
50.		FORMATCINX			DEC16	61	
	1 9661	HHAT [148+34X+26Hess*	FORMATILHO-34X-26X-0-6CDD DPIIONS-6-6-6-9		DE:16	29	
	1608	FOHMAT (12A4)			DECRE	3	
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		EOWAT (15.5%, 751A A/(AF1A.A))			17.0	9 9	
•		COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF			11000	. 01	
5		MARKET CANADAM PROPERTY OF A SECOND CO.				•	
		CI-0-01 15 14 10.0			DEC27	2	
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x	SUGROUTINE INDITA	INDATA	13/73 G97=1 FTM	FIR 4.5-41¢ 77/01/17. 11.0
CARP NR. SEVERITY DETAILS	SEVERITY	DETAILS	DIAGNOSIS OF PROBLEM	
4	-	ACP6	ARRAY REFERENCE OUTSIDE DIMENSION ROUNDS.	
1.4	-	XCPB	ARRAY REFERENCE GUTSIDE DIFFINSION BOUNDS.	
84	-1	XCP8	ARRAY REFERENCE OUTSIDE DIMENSION BOUNDS.	
	•		THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	

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	DIFFRANCE	2	# I - (B >) 7 · (COLOR SALISOLI OX CO	CIPCONA (TARNACIAN) AND THE CONTRACT CANDANGE OF THE CONTRACT CONT		STAME	m	
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	1004 FOHWAT (415)	(415)				•	MOV1	2	
	A 1 TF (A	MATTER (6. 2040)					TAME	:	
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15	00= 3500	CUSF = COS (ANS/COMMR)	OKKR)			•	STANG		
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	To Carling Branch	1 - 7				V 1	TANG	17	
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	97 € 00	DO 8 18=2.NPKP				•	STAME	ž	
20	- ST 64 70	1001.001	DF40.65-10011D(19)-7(19)-1=(19)	14(10)		, ,	TAME		
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		111111111	(HT) 70 / HT)	. 16(16)		,	-	₹	
	l) FL) 4I	[+ (1-(18) • F1 • C) • F5=1) M(P=1			-	DEC.7	2	
	1=011a1	[#[]8-[]=]AGS([W([B:)	[B1]				DEC27	7	
	16 (M. O.	FG. 1360	3F (3g 9 FG. 13G) TO B			16	200	; ;	
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ζ.		I	20.0			•	#O411	≂	
	Z#C=Z(1)	34ES-(E)	-a (18) •CoS	w.		Ų	57446	22	
	1F (79E .	3F 7TC	F (7R . F 7TC) 60 TO R			•	- 1404	2	
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C M	B CONTINUE	¥				Ψ.	STAME	\$	
	[=[]]=]	[[] = 30 { I ANG + ! }	-			*	11,00	76	
	1001 FOWAT	FO-WAT (2510-6-15)	151			•	STAME	ģ	
		114 - 37K	F(HWAT 11H - 37K-2/F18, 6, 4K) - 15)	15.15.		1 4	Tanc) c	
		0.00m				1 (•	
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Ş.		19.6T.6)	IF ([W(I),61,0)60 TO 15			V 1	STANG	33	
	A76= [R(A76=[R(1)•R(1+111/2	111/2.			v	STANG	ř	
	SL =5987	CREED	7(1-1)	SL=SQRT ((R(1)-3(1+1))++2+(7(1)-7(1+1))++21	Ş		STANG	, if	
	FEDIF	IMEDIFORNS/SI					CTANG	, ,	
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	T-(T) AT=MA	7-6				Ų,	STAME	<u>م</u>	
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46	1771/31	1	AL OT COLLEGE TAKE THE COLLEGE TO SECOND TO SECOND THE COLLEGE TO	**		1 6		ų (
•	- 00		2011-11			7		2 :	
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	TO COMITMON	ų.				v	STANG	\$	
	7 00	DO 46 JK=M60.2				V 1	STANG	94	
	ZZ=Z(I•JK-1)	- TE-1)				S	STANG	47	
53	11-X7+1) #=##	1-X				v	STAME	3	
	DO 30 K=1.14	#F [- [=]				'n	STANS	4	
	XX = K - 1					•	STAME	ĵ	
	4510124	DESCRIPTION OF STREET OF STREET	240			• •		•	
	A LONG LONG					E (1100	e	
						•	STAINS	25	
לנ	77=11-40-511	77=1				n	STANG	53	
	X (2.ND)	# (2.MPT) =-COS (AN) +RR	14) +PR			₩.	STANG	\$	
	1 (1 . FF)	1(1:NPT)=514(14)+RR	#) • PR			•	TAME	5	
						1	!	:	

SUBROUTINE STANS	E STANG 73/73 OPT=1	FTM 4.5-410	77/61/17. 11.87.14	11.07.10	PAGE
9	30 CONTINUE 40 CONTINUE 10 CONTINUE 5 INCAMO PIE/180.1 COSESTINOS PIE/180.1		STANG STANG STANG STANG STANG STANG	% 7 # 6 % 9 K	
9	X((3+1)=X(3+1)*SINE=X(2+1)*COSE*ZC-HMIN X((2+1)=X(3+1)*COSE*X(2+1)*SINE=YT X((1+1)=X(1+1) 20 CONT ME *CONT ME 1100 TO 42		MOV88 STANG STANG STANG STANG	. 4 6 4 8 4	
7.	62= XCP4(3) +SINC-XCP6(2) +COSE+ZTC-HMIN 67=XCP6(3) +COSE+XCP6(2) +SINE-YT XCP9(3) +67 XCP9(3) +67 XCP9(3		STANG STANG STANG STANG MOV 15	7 5 6 6 6 7 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
7.5	_		STANG STANG STANG STANG	*55575	
C u	MC[=MCL*] [M(1,c2)=7 [M(2,c2)=4 [M(3,c2)=5 [M(3,c2)=5		MOVIII	2	
. 9	51 SUM=MOTI DO 56 K=2*MPOWS SUM=SUM=1 (K = 1) * 1 SUM=SUM*IW (K) * 1 If (W IV K = 1) * 1 I I I I I I I I I		STANG STANG STANG STANG STANG		
Ŗ	END END END END END END END END		STANG STANG STANG STANG STANG STANG STANG		

	DIMENSION ROUNDS.		ISTON BOUNDS.	IS I ON HOUMDS.	ISION FOUNDS.	STOWN HOUNDS.	STON BOUNDS.	VSION FOUNDS.
PROALEM	OUTSIDE OUTSIDE		-	OUTS10E	9015106	0015106		
DIAGNOSIS OF PROPILEM	WEFERENCE Defendence		-	_		WEFERENCE	HEFERENCE	
DIA	ARRAY	ARRAY	ARRAY	APRAY	ARRAY	APRAY	ARPAY	ARRAY
DETATLS	8602	8 5 8 5 8 5 8	XCP8	RGDR	RCHB	*	2	Ľ
CARN NR. SEVERITY DETAILS	 ←	• •		ч	H		-	
CAN'N NG.	69	19	7.0	7.1	77	16	26	F.B.

77/01/17. 11.07.10 FTN 4.5+416 73/73 OPT=1 CIAGNOSIS OF PROBLEM ARRAY REFERENCE OUTSIDE DIMEMSION MGUMMS. CAMPINA, SEVERITY DETAILS 94 I IN SUBMOUTINE STANG

B 15

	SUBROUTINE DEIVEINPTONELOANGOXOXITOINOXCPBOMINOZICOVICI	DEC 06	67
,	DIMENSION X(3+1)+XT(3+1)+XCPB(3)+IN(4+1)+H(50)+IN(50)+B(50)	M0V23	 - (
	Cosses-Studential Extra Cable To Asia State Bookes all the Politica Moses.	50404	V F
:	DOSE TRUTTED BRIDGE BY THE THE TREATMENT OF THE DOSE	MOV23	7 4
	CCOFFIETES MITTER AND A THE FACE OF THE PARTY OF THE THREE TH	MOK23	e ur
	That he the Brits Actionation	ECAON.	٠.
	COMMUNICATION CONTRACTOR	MOV23	•
	1	40,04	
	0 0 H J 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1	CAON	• 0
	Carried Carried Communication	20404	
		CONTRACT	::
	STACE STACKED	E ZAON	: :
•	COSTAC TEN DATE	ECAOM	; ~
•	THE CANADAM AND COLUMN TANK	100	2 4
	ALCONOMINATION OF THE STREET O	MDV23	
		WO 7.3	2 2
000	1.00141.0014	E 2.AOM	2
		MOV23	· «
2000	TOTAL TANKS OF THE PROPERTY OF	NO.723	2 2
	OF ALL CALL TO A CALL THE LANGUAGE	MOV23	. 0
100	FORMAT (2510.F)	NOVZ3	5
	1100000	MOV23	25
2001	FORMAT(1F .SOT. *BODY PROFILE*/14 **6X*)MR*11X*1HZ	MOV23	53
	WOT 7E (6.2002) (R(I) .Z(I) .I = 1.0MBODY)	NOV23	ž
2002	FDWMT((H .37X.F10.6+X.F10.6)	MOV23	52
	READ(5+1062)(H(1)+B(1)+(H(1)+1=2+MROWS)	WOV23	92
1002	FORMAT (2F16.0.15)	M0V23	27
	WAITE (6+2003)	MOV23	5
2003	FORMATCIM .50x.9HGRID SIZE/IM .46X.1HH.11X.1HB.4X.6AMUMBER)	MOV23	53
	HE (6.2004) (H(1).8(1).11(1).12004S)	52A0N	B :
500	FOREST (TH. + STROTTO-B-6+4+FID-6+4+15)	MOV23	7 F
	CCOMPSTWICE MEDIES	MONON S) r
		2000	ì
	WilelpEj0000. art.lbeartcart777beaco.7411.45711.46671.5071.100		Ŷ
		MOV23	2
	(C) + (L) (C)	MOV23	88
	0(1)*4C*	MOV23	36
	SGND = I •	WOY23	•
	2002=0.0	MOV24	N
	00 10 [10] • MOORS	EZAON	ų (
		00000	
	1	CACA	¥
	100 DECEMBER 110 1	MOV23	1 4
	(I)==02	M0V23	;
	No. No.	MOV23	4
	∪Z=9.8	MOV23	6
	E 48 = E 48] ±] • E • 68	M0V23	50
	DT=186.0xamg/(CONVPOXB)	MOV23	51
	00 10 K=1+IWK	MOV23	25
	ON6=R6/10.	MOV23	53
		200 A	'n
			ņ
		50000	:

是一个是一个一个时间是一个时间,我们就是这种时间的人,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一

SUPPOUTINE OGING	. 061VG 73/73 OPT=1	FTN 4.5.410	77/01/17. 11.07.10	11.07.10	PAG
	T=UT*XK		NOV23	85	
	CO5T=C05(T)		MOV23	59	
4.7			€2AON	99	
	10 10=10+1		MOV23	19	
	IF (1C.6T.100) STOP		NOV23	29	
	150J-9d-=k		MOV23	63	
	ZZ=20+1Y-Y0) @TANH		NOV23	•9	
4 .	E-4=RAD1US(77)-26		MOVES	9	
	IF (48S(EA8),LT.PG/10000,1G0 TO 15		NOV > 3	8.8	
	N9S=dt9S		MOV23	69	
	\$GN=1.		NOV23	10	
	If (FAR.LT.0.0) SGN=-1.		NOV23	1.2	
٧,	R+2=8₽1		NOV23	73	
	EHH7=EPP1		MOV23	*	
	9d=1dq		NOV23	75	
	F 4.4 1 = E 9.8		NOV23	76	
	1F (IC.EQ.1) GO 10 14		MOV23	7.7	
ž.	IF ([TP.EQ.[]60 TO]7		MOV23	78	
			MOV24	~	
	I LID=1		MOV23	90	
	PG=AP1-(AP2-RP1)*ERR1/(ERR2-ERR)		*CAON	•	
			MOV23	85	
£.	15 x / 1 . NPT) = RG+S[N(T)		MOV23	83	
	x(2,14PT)=Y		MOV23	*	
	10 x(3,4PT)=22		MOV23	85	
	00 21 I=MPI1+MPI		#0A54	un.	
	x1(3.1)=X(3.1)+SINE-X(2.1)+COSE.ZTC-HMIN		#ON53	87	
Ę,	xT(2.1)=X(3.1)+COSE+X(2.1)+SINE-YTC		MOV23	88	
			NOV23	68	
	SI CONTINUE		NOV23	96	
	IF (MPT1 .NE . 1) GO TO 52		MOV23	16	
	6Z=xCPB(3) 4SINE-xCPB(2) 4C0SE+ZTC-MMIN		MON23	95	
5	GY=XCP8(3) +COSE+XCPB(2) +SIME-YTC		MON23	93	
	#CP=(3)=67		MOV23	*	
			NOV23	95	
	52 CONTINUE		MON23	96	
;	SUPPLIES TO STATE OF THE STATE		MOV23	76	
¥.	DO 50 K=2+MPONS		MOV23	80	
			MOV23	66	
			MOV 23	90	
	- (X) =] = - - - - - - - - -		MON23		
			MOW23	102	
007			MOV23	EO1	
			EZAON	101	
			CCAON	701	
			2000	2 :	
186	5.0 TW. (A. 1967.) = (1967.		2000	201	
`` .			MOK23	200	
	END		MON23	310	
	ļ		1 1		

FUNCTION RADIUS	13/13	097=1 FTM 4.5+410	9-410	7-/01/17.	7-/01/17- 11-07-10	PAGE
OMO 4	FUNCTION RADIUS (H)	*******		MOV23	111	
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	ON/BAD/NG	COMMON/RAD/MB00Y . R (50) . Z (50)		MOV23	112	
PA01	US=0.0			MOV23	113	
20	13 I=1++9	\$0\$		MOV23	=	
FACE	: (H-Z(I))	■ [H-Z(I+]))		MOV23	115	
116 (6	AC.61.0.1	0)60 10 10		HOV23	116	
RADI	US=0(1)+	(A(1+1)-A(1)1+(H-Z(1))/(Z(1+1)-Z(1))		MOV23	117	
RETU	10 m			MOV24	10	
10 000	TIME			MOV23	118	
RETU	N.S.	PETURN		MOV23	119	
Car				OSIVE	m	

سر	SUBPOUTINE LISTGIMPT+NEL+ANG+X+XT+IN+XCPB+MMIN+ZTC+VTC)	DEC06	72
	DIMENSION X(3,1),XT(3,1),IN(4,1),XCPB(1)	LISTE	m
	CARBITRAAY BODY GRID SUBROUTINE	LISTG	
		LISTG	'n
ı	CNODE GROUPS COMPOSING EACH ELEMENT MUST HE INPUT	LISTE	
	CONF2=57-29577951	LISTG	
	No.11=No.1+1	M0V11	ຂ
	DEAD (50 + 1900) NP . NE	0EC06	13
	1000 FORMAT(4[5)	LISTE	
10		LISTG	20
	SIMF=SINGAG/CONVA)	L1516	
	COSE = COS (AMS/COMVP)	11516	12
	dN+1=1 21 0G	MOV11	
	NoT=NPT+1	MOVII	24
15	1001 FORMAT (3F10.0.15)	DEC27	23
		0EC27	5
	XI(1,NDI)=X(1,NDI)	MOVII	*
	XT(2.M-T)=X:3.NPT) +COSE+X(2.MPT) +SINE	MOVEL	\$
	K1(3*NPT)=K(3*NPT)=S]NE-K(2*NPT)=COSE	MOVII	9
20	If (MLD.6T.0) 60 TO 10	DEC27	
	IF (MPTI. ME. 1) GO TO 10	MOV15	
	IF (xT(3,1),6T,-2TC)GO TO 10	SIAON	_
	VTC=XT(201)	LISTE	
	ZIC=-XI(3+I)	SI AON	_
£	10 CONTINUE	L1576	
	DO 15 I=NPT1.NP?	NOV13	
	XT(3+1)=XT(3+1)+ZTC-+M1N	LISTG	
	15 X1(2•1)=X1(2•1)-Y1C	LISTG	
	IF (WPT1.ME.1) 60 TO 52	SLAOM	~
30	6Z=xCPB(3) e>INE = xCPB(2) eCO2E+ZIC++mIN	LISTG	27
	67=xCP9(3) =C0SE+xCP9(2) =SIME-YTC	LISTG	
	XCPq (€) 94CF	LISTE	
	xCPq(2)=6Y	LISTG	96
	3/m/I/00 25	SIAON	
ř	CREAD IN ELEMENTS	LISTG	
	DO 20 I=1+NE	I LAOM	70.4
	NEL=NEL+1	MOVII	64
	20 READIS-1000)IN(1-NEL)-IN(2-NEL)-IN(3-NEL)-IN(4-NEL)	MOV11	
	RETURN	FISTE	*
	4:11	V-1-1-	

OUTSIDE OUTSIDE OUTSIDE OUTSIDE OUTSIDE OUTSIDE OUTSIDE OUTSIDE OUTSIDE

REFERENCE OF REFER

4884Y 4884Y 4884Y 4884Y 4884Y

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DIAGNOSIS OF PROBLEM

SUBROUTINE GRID	65	73/73	061=1 FIN 4.5+410	5+416	77/01/17. 11.07.10	11-07-10	
		SUBROUTINE GRI	SUBROUTINE GRID (NPT+NEL+X+XT+IN+PHIO+XC+ACHECK+NMLD)		DEC14	11	
		DIMENSION X (3.	DIMENSION X(3,1),XT(3,1),IN(4,1),XC(3,1),PMID(2,1)		6139	m	
		CPRINT MODES			6410	•	
		#RITE (6.2006)	2		919	ĸ	
	9002	FORMAT (IMB.13X	2006 FORMATCIMO.134.5440DE .184.1HX.8X.1HY.8X.1HY.8X.2HXP.8X.2HXP.8X.	**8X*ZHYP*8X*	GRID	•	
		•2HZP)				~	
		DO 5 I=1.NPT			98	60	
	Ç	WRITE (6.2887) I	WRITE(6.2007)I.(X(J,I),J=1,3),(XT(J,I),J=1,3)		GRID	•	
	2007	FORMATCIH .18X	2007 FORMATCIH *18X*IS*5X+6(2X+F8.4))		GRID	3.0	
		WRITE (6,2008)	2		0189	11	
	2408	FCRMAT (1H0+15X	F CRMAT (1M0 - 15x + 7MELEMENT - 7x - 1M1 - 9X - 1M2 - 9X - 1M3 - 9X - 1M4 + 7x - 2MX C - 7X -	. 7X . ZHXC . 7X .	MOVES	5¢	
		· SHYC . TX . ZHZC . 7	2HYC. TX. ZHZC. TX. ZHRC. BX. ZHTC. TX, 4HAREA/1H 1		EDAON	27	
		CALL CENTIA, XC	CALL CENT(X+XC+IN+MEL+PHIO)		GR TO	13	
•		PRINT ELEMENT	CPRINT ELEMENT NODES.AREA.AND CENTROIDS		0189	*	
		ACHECK = 0.0			MOVIS	* 11	
		DO 10 1=1,NEL			GPID	15	
		IF II.ED. NOT. D) H	IF (1.ED.NMLD) WRITE(6,2010)		0E214	12	
		ACHECK = ACHECK + PH 10 (2 · 1)	CK+PH10(2+1)		MOVIS	115	
		R=SORT (XC(1,1)	R=SQRT (XC(1,1) ++2+XC(2,1) ++2)		MOV03	9 2	
		AMGLE=57.29577	AMGLE=57.2957795+ATAN2(KC(1,1),KC(2,1))		MON 62	*	
	-		WRITE(6.2889)[.flN(J.1).J=1.4).(XC(J.1).J=1.3).R.AMSLE.PHIO(2.1)	LE.PHI0(2.1)	MDV63	ጺ	
	5002	FORMAT(1H ,19X	FORMAT(1H +19X+515X+15)+4(2X+F8.51+2X+F8.3+E12.4)		FOAON	8	
		ACHECIC=SORT (AC	ACHECK=SORT (ACHECK/FLOATIMEL))/1000.		SIAON	116	
		FE TURN			618	20	
	2010		FORMAT(1940-301, 4ND LOAD ELEMENTS#)		DEC14	13	
		9			GRID	12	

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SUB-ROUTINE ADVAICTATANCE NEWS CANTANNERS CONTRIBUTION Comparison of the Contribution of the Contribut	SUBHOUTINE ADVN	NE ADVN	73/73	OPF=1 FTN 4.5+10		77/01/17- 11-07-10	1.07.10
CSUBROUTINE WOVES MODES FORMARD IN TIME C. MOETHER SPLASH FEIGHT-SHAPE IN TIME C. MOETHER SPLASH FEIGHT-SHAPE C. MOETH	-	3.2	la.	ADYN (XT. VEZ. VEY. VEX. CUT. UX. ANG. XCP8. IS. MPT. DT.		ADVM	N f
C THE SPLÄSH HEIGHT-DELIA M*(CATII)-1:1 IS BASED ON THE DELIA ADDWA CD HEWSTON XT(3-1)-4/EZ(11)-4/EX(11)-4		35	HAROUTTEE	MOMES MODES FORMARD IN TIME		ADVR	n 4
C HOF THE DEFEST POINT. DIMENSION XT(3.1)-VEZ(1)-VEY(1)-VEX(1)-ACP3(1)-DT(1) ADVW COWMEST-2-9577951 COWNESS-2-2-77951 DOI-101[5] COWNESS-2-2-77951 COWNESS-2-2-77951 COWNESS-2-2-77951 COWNESS-2-2-77951 COWNESS-2-2-77951 COWNESS-2-2-77951 COWNESS-2-2-77951 COWNESS-2-2-11-SCP3(1) COWNESS-2-2-2-11-SCP3(1) COWNESS-2-2-2-11-SCP3(1) COWNESS-2-2-2-2-11-SCP3(1) COWNESS-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-		T	E SPLASF	HEISHT. DELTA H. (CWI(I)-1.1 IS BASED ON THE DEL	TA	ADVH	'n
DOTATION TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL	vr	ī	OF THE DEE	EPEST POINT.		ADVA	•
COMMETCALLS CONVERT		ĪC	HENSION XI	T(3+1)+VEZ(1)+VEY(1)+VEX(1)+CHT(1)+HX(1)+XCP8(113.07(1)	ADA	~
DUTEDITIES DUTEDITIES VST = VET (15) VST =		ð	MYR=57.29	577951		MOVES	31
VSX=VEK(IS) VSX=VEK(IS) VSX=VEK(IS) VSX=VEK(IS) VSX=VEK(IS) VSX=VEK(IS) VSX=VEK(IS) VSX=VEK(IS) VSY=VEK(IS) VSY-VEK(IS) VSY-VE		2	1=D1 (IS)			ADVN	80
# VSY = VE K (15) # VSY = VE K		8	=CWT(1S)			ADV	•
### ### ### ##########################	10	ŠÀ	X=VEX(IS)			ADVH	
Dec 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		S.A	(X=VEY(IS)			ADVA	12
DEEP 1000.** MOVOS		ŚÀ	(SI) Z3A=7			ADVN	13
MOVE		2	EEP=1600.			MOVOS	9
STATE STAT		ë	10. (SI) XM=	ÐT		MOVO3	35
SINGESIN(06/CONRP)	15	Ž	16=AM6+D6			MOV03	33
MOVE 3 MOVE 3		ĪS	1901 NIS=0N	/COMAB!		MOVO3	34
DO 10 1= wPT		Š	5.0≥C05 (D6,	/CONVR)		MOVO3	35
### ### ##############################		2	# · I = I • I	14		ADVA	15
NOW 03		d2	=xT(3.1)-)	xCP3(3)		MOV63	37
NOTE = 0.0	50	4.	=xT(2.1)-1	#CP8(2)		MOVO3	38
X (4 1) =		70	-25A+100=	-2P+(1COSD) + YP+SIND		MOV65	~
COH 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		×	14.13=XT1	3.11.02		MOV03	9
X		Ž	HEXT(391)			ADAN	17
		X	?) _X=([•¿)	2+I)+VSY+DDT-YP+(ICOSD)-2P+SIND		MOVOB	S
	ĸ	X	(1.I)=XT()	I+11+D0T+VSR		ACVN	20
DECEPTOR DOZ-DZ-NT DOZ-DZ-DZ-NT DOZ-DZ-DZ-NT DOZ-DZ-DZ-NT DOZ-DZ-DZ-NT DOZ-DZ-DZ-NT DOZ-DZ-DZ-NT DOZ-DZ-DZ-NT DOZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-NT DOZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-NT DOZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-DZ-DZ			(2CH-61-21	DEEP160 T0 10		ADVN	2
DOZ=DZe(1,=CW)		ē.	EEP=ZCH			ADVN	25
HMAX = DO7 - A T (3 - I)		8)_=0Z_•(](5		MOV03	45
10 CCMTIMUE ADVN D0 15 i=1*MPT		Ī	MX=D07-XT	(3•1)		MOV65	•
DO 5 = + + T	30	_	HITHUE			ADVN	\$
NOW		2	15 Inlow	T-d-		ADVN	5 8
15 CONTINUE		TA.	(3+I)=XI(3	3•11-002		E0ACM	;
XCPq(3) = XCPq(3) + VSZ************************************		_	MIIMOE			MOV05	10
XCP4(2) = XCP4(2) = XCP4(1) + SX + DDT ADYN XCP4(1) = XCP4(1) + VSX + DDT ADVN RETIAN ADVN END ADVN		ũ	5d3Y=(E) Ed(3(3)+ASZ@DD1-DDZ		MOV03	11
ADVA ADVA ADVA	35	Ž	P3 (2) = XCP:	100+XSA+021		ADVR	٤
ADVN		ũ	bd (I) = XCbd	ii (1) +VSX+DDT		ADVA	30
ADVM		Æ	TryPN			ADVR	31
		Ŧ	2			ADVR	35

æ	Œ	a:	Œ.	Œ	q
DIMENSTON	DIMENSION	DIMENSION	DIMENSION	ARRAY REFERENCE OUTSIDE DIMENSION A	SINCE LOS
OUTSIDE	0 015106	OUTSIDE	0015106	OUTSIDE	MITSTAG
REFERENCE	REFERENCE	REFERENCE	REFERENCE	REFERENCE	Defendence
APPAY	ARRAY	ARRAY	APRAY	ARRAY	ABBAY
				ACPB ARRAY	
исев	E ACPB	BdOY 1	B X CPB		800×

	SUBROUTINE CREL(X.IN.II.IC.IM.IEM.NPI.NEL.ANG.INP.XI.XCPB.CGL.	STAOM	117
	*ACHECK)	MOVIS	718
	OLENSTON KISID INCODIOCALIOLOGIALINE PARKED SECTOS SEL CADANICALION CONTRACTOR (3)	LONG	•
v			P P
•	107-01	j	- 0
		d 6	6 0
	TIME TO SEE	d g	• ;
		125	,
-	THE PROPERTY AND A CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF	100	v :
2	CONTRACTOR STATE OF THE CONTRACTOR OF T		7 2
	00 to this	190	Κ:
		j c	12
ř	I F (I () - [] - G () - G		1
	IF (XT (30.11) .GT ACMECK) 1TGTC=1TQTC+1	DEC12	٠.
	IF (1 (J. (L) a.Co. e.) IF = J.	CREI	15
	If (I (J) 200 1) 4F=J	CREL	91
		CREL	11
50	CIF ALL POINTS ARE ABOVE WATER SURFACE DISCARD ELEMENT.	MOV11	53
	IF([T01_EQ_4)60 T0 S	CREL	19
	IF (ITOTC.EQ.+)50 TO 5	DEC12	'n
	[E#=1ER+]	CREL	61
		CREL	50
£	10(1E#)=K	GE G	23
		GEL	25
	IT (L+IEM)=[M(L+K)	CREL	23
	CIF ALL POINTS ARE BELOW THE WATER USE ELEMENTS AS IS.	MOVII	ň
	IF (ITOT. EQ. #) 60 TO 5	CREL	\$2
30	I#(IEM)=1	CREL	52
	CDETERMINE NODES BOUNDING ELEMENT SIDES INTERSECTED BY THE SURFACE.	MOV11	55
	•1=1 € ng	בו פרוב	2
		1 5	21
,			82
£	17 (11) • 11(H) • HC-1) • 0 10 25	ا ا	R)
	H-20		R :
		֓֞֝֝֟֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֡֓֡֡֡֡	.
	Interest to the second	Į į	¥
•	T T S C S C S C S C S C S C S C S C S C		2 4
;			, 4
		10	3 %
	I Mp = I	Jac Carri	37
	XT (3+I4P)=@	CREL	38
45	AATIO=-XI(3,116)/(XI(3,118)-XI(3,116))	CHEL	36
	XI(2+1MP)=XT(2+116)+RAT1D*(XT(2+119)+XT(2+116))	CHEL CHEL	7
	XI (MD) = XI (ជ្ជ	7
			7
	The land the control of the control		7
2	If (101-60-2) on the second of		R \$
	If (1701-60-1)60 TO 6	96	54
	CONE WONE SUBMERGED	MOV11	57
i		CREL	9
55	192=16-1	CREL	47
	1 (Pp = 0.00)	CREL	•
	1 - 1 - 2 - 5 0 . 0 . 1 - 2 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4	# 85	•

CDE CORE C	SUBROUTINE CREL	REL 73/73 OPT=1	FTN 4.5+410	77/01/17. 11.07.10	11.07.10	2
F(123, E0.5) F3	9			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 T	
		P3= P1+1		1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
		6 Uf 1=4F+1 If (Uf = 60+5) Uf 1=1 Uf 2=Uf 1+1 Uf 2=60+5) Uf 2=1 If (uf 2, 60+5) Uf 2=1 If (uf 3, 60+5) Uf 2=1			32223	
	75	2			5 5 7 5 5	
60 TO 59 11 (JF - 1EM) = 1MP - 1 12 (JF - 1MP) = 1X (JF (MP) = 1) = X (JF (MP) = X (JF (MP) = 1) = X (JF (MP) = X (JF (MP) = 1) = X (JF (MP) = X (JF (MP) = X (MP) = X (JF (MP) = X (JF (MP) = X (MP) = X (JF (MP) = X (MP)	e	IT(JF1,JEM)=IM(JF1,K) IT(JF2,JEM)=IMP0,I IT(JF2,JEM)=IMP0,I IT(JF1,K)=IMP0,I IP(JF1,K)			22222	
\$6 CONTINUE 1	£ 6.			MDV11 MOV11 MOV11 MOV11 MOV11 MOV11	6 6 6 5 5 6 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
XIKATI (JGG-IMP-1)	۶ ۽			200111 200111 2002111 20021 20021 20021 20021 20021	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
50A0M		XK=KT(JG6+1WP-1) XT(JG6-1WP-2)=XT(JG6+1WP-2) 4) XT(JG6-1WP-2)=XLK 5 CONTINUE 6 CONTINUE 6 CONTINUE 6 CONTINUE 7 CONTINUE 6 CONTINUE 7 CONTINUE 6 CONTINUE 7 CONTINUE	y.	COREL COREL COREL COREL COREL COREL COREL COREL COREL		

77/01/17. 11.07.10 288822 NOV63 NOV62 CREL CREL CREL CREL FTN 4.5+410 YPT=XT(2.0K)-XCPB(2) X(3.K)=ZPT=SIME+YPT=COSE+CGL X(2.K)=ZPT=COSE+YPT=SIME PETURN ENURY 73/73 0PT=1 SUBROUTINE CREL 2 115

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B- 24

SUBPOUTINE MAN(X+II+AI+AC+ACP+IEM+ANG+PHID+IQ+ACPG+CGL+E)	3.PHIO.IQ.XCPB.CGL.E)	K0V05	7
OIMENSIONX(3-1)-II(4-1)-XI(3-1)-XC(3-1)-XCP(3-1)-E(3-3-1)-E(3)	*1) • XCP (3*1) • E (3•3•1) • F (3)	HE	m
1,6(3) +XCP8(3) +PHIO(2+1) + [Q(1)		MAN	•
COMVR=57.29577951		ZEZ	ιń
SINF=SIN(AMG/CONVR)		MAR	•
COSE=COS (ANS/CONVR)		MAN	_
CALL CENT(XT+XCP+IT+IEM+PHIO)		EGAOM	š
DO 10 K=1+IFM		MAN	•
[1=[T:1=K)		MAN	16
12=11(2+K)		HAN	=======================================
I3=11(3.K)		MAN	24
[4=I] [4•K]		HAN	13
CIHANSFORM CENTROID TO BODY COORDINATES	S	MAN	±
ZPI=XCP(3+K)~XCPB(3)		HAN	15
YPI=XCP(2+K)-XCP8(2)		MCN	37
XC(1.0K)=XCP(1.0K)		MAN	11
XC(2,K)=-ZPT+C05E+YPT+SINE		MAN	18
XC(3+K)=2PT+SINE+YPT+COSE+CGL		MAN	61
DO 20 L=1+3		MAN	92
		MAK	21
20 6(L)=XT;L.I2)-XT(L.I4)		MAN	25
DEL 1=50RT (F (1) of (1) of (2) of (2) of (3) of (3)	(3)	HAN	23
DEL2=50AT(6(1)*6(1)+6(2)*6(2;*6(3)*6(3)	(3)	NAN	42
00 25 L=1+3		MAN	X
E(L.1.K)=F(L)/DEL1		MAN	5 8
25 E(L.2.K)=6(L)/DEL2		MAN	27
F(1)=E(2+1+x)+E(3+2+K)-E(3+1+K)+E(2+2+K)	PaKD	HAH	82
F(2)=E(3,1,K)*E(1,2,K)-E(1,1,K)*E(3,2*K)	20K)	MAN	53
F:3)=E(1.1.4K)*E(2.2.4K)+E(1.2.4K)*E(2.1.4K)	[+K]	MAN	30
DEL=SQRT(F(1) oF (1) oF (2) oF (2) oF (3) oF (3))	â	MAN	16
DO 30 L1=1.3		HAN	32
30 f (L1+3+K) = f (L1) /DEL		HAN	33
E(1,20K)=E(2,20K)*E(3,10K)-E(2,10K)*E(3,30K)	E(3+3+K)	MAN	ň
E(2,2,K)=E(1,1,K)+E(3,3,K)-E(1,3,K)+E(3,1+K)	:(3,1eK)	HAN	32
E(3,2,K)=[(1,3,K) OE(2,1,K)-E(1,1,K) OE(2,30K)	:(2,3,K)	MAN	36
10 CONTINUE		MAN	37
PETURN		MAN	89
i			1

•	SUBROUTINE ELEMST	ELEN		73/73	8	00T=1				FTR	FTN 4,5+418	2	710/11	 	77/01/17. 11.07.10
-			Section of the sectio		. 545	011	10	20.7	3	,				:	,
-			00000	1		1 2 3 4		15-16-16	HEAST	PALPAC		ELEMPINATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF STREET		٦ ¦	N
			SH HENS	X NOT	-	.X.1 (.3.	11111	DIMENSION X(3+1)+X1(3+1)+II(4+1)+PHID(2+1)+XC(3+1)+XCP(3+1)+)(2,1),	XC(3,1	, xca (3.1).	ELEMST	21	ıή
		•	*10(1) . J#(1) .E (3.3.1)	Inc.	E (3)	3.13							ELEMST	5	•
			WRITE !	WRITE (6.2030) ISTEP) IST	F. P. H							ELEMST	51	·sn
3		2030		(IMI)	\$. X .	4STEP	.15.2x.	SHAPPPEN	F. B.	,			FIFEST		4
		2010		1140-1	0x-14	THE PER	PATED	FORMAT (1MB. : Bx. 15MGFMFDATF) MODES					C. GMST) p
		•		PT - 1									CH CHCT		- 0
			7 7 7 7	ADT TE 14. 2010:											١
				1000	٠.									2	Ç
-			1 2	BALLE 16-20061	9								FLEMSI	- t	•
2		1	_										CLEMA	•	D
		S		6.2007	2.2	1:55	. 7=1 - 3)	WHITE(6.2007)].(X(J.]).J=].3).(XT(J.]).J=].3}	1.1.	3			ELEMST	21	=
			WAITE (WR I TE (6,2011)	_								ELEWST	51	12
				PR 1 T. (6.2009)	_								ELENST	T.	13
		2011		(2M0+1	DX+12	HERCH	FORMAT (1HO. 101. IZHRUN ELEMENTS)	(2)					ELENST	21	±
15			8	DO 30 I=1, [EM	1								EL ENST	21	2
		36		6.2069	11,11	I C) I	HHITE 16.20691 1. (IT (J. I) . J=1.4)	2					EL ENST		2 2
			HALTE (## [TE (6.20)9)	_								FI FMST	-	
		2019		1	SX-16	INEL FIR	FRT STA	FORMAT (IM) . ISA-IBMELEMENT STATISTICS)					FI FIELD	לו	: =
				DO 36 Tell TEM	,			?						: :	9 9
			3	3741-1			0 0	1					True la	i i	•
P			IL CPHC	01:10	1 ()	9.19	It (PHIG(1)10(1)1.61.6.00.60 10 35	32					ELENST	2	9
			14 (14	13.50	Ī	1.10	IF (IM([).EQ.0)PH[O(],[Q([)]=].	•					ELEMST	<u>.</u>	23
				6,2012	11.16	11111	1111	WRITE(6+2012)1+10(1)+1M(1)+(XC(J+1)+J=1+3)+(XCP(JR+1)+JR=1+3)	7=103)	S C C C C C	A. I. J.	R=1.3)	ELEMST	51	22
		2012		C140+1	ZELE	MENT	NO. 115	FORMATCHM0.124ELEMENT NO15.5%.14HREFERENCE NO15.5X.	REFEREN	CE NO.	5.51		ELENST	21	23
			21 SylmO0	IF ICAT	300	300E	. I5/1H	218HHODIFICATION CODE . 15/1H . 181,12HCENTROIDE	ENTRO		31F8.4	X .3(F8.4.2X).2HXP.	-	21	*
55		1*7	33(2x+F8.4))	8.41)				1						21	X
			WALTE !	WR17E (6.2013)	_								FI FMST	15	*
		2013	FOHMAT	(140.5	X . 6.K	CORNER	- 7X - 4HB	FORMAT (1148-5% - 64-CORNER-7% - 44-8400F - 9% - 111% - 9% - 1147-9% - 1147-9%	. XO. XH	IMY .OX	. 1M7.9	K. ZHKP.	FI FWST	1	2
			29X . 2HYP . 8X . 2HZP)	P.8X.2	HZP								FI FAST	: :	5 2
		,	00 45 K=1.4	K=1a4											3 6
50			11-11/11												3
2		ų			:	1			1				CELEND	<u>.</u>	n i
		•		919240	1	10 17	101111	##17E 10+F616JK+11+1X(K[+11++K[=1+3)+(X1(KZ+11)+KZ=1+3)	1 X 1 (K.Z.)	113 . K.Z.	1,33		ELEMPI	-	31
		9107		51 12	X•2((5.5X)	FUMMAI(IM #5X+2(I5+5X)+6(FB+42X))	ZX33					ELEMST	<u>-</u> -	35
				WHITE (6.2017) PHIO(2.1)	MA	1(2:1)							ELENST	21	e E
		2017		C1H0.5	X,64	rec TOR	*8X*1HI	FORMAT (1M0.5X.6MVECTOR.8X.1M1.8X.1H2.9X.1H3.28X.7HAREA	9X+1H3	•20X•71	HAREA	# oF12.7)	ELEMST	F	Å
35				K=1.3									ELEMST	51	35
		ņ		6.2018	JK+ (E	X. 25.	#RITE16.2018) x + (E (JR, K + I) + JR=1+3)	:1+3)					ELENST	<u> </u>	%
		2018	FORMATIIH .BX.IS.3(2X.F8.4))	11 · 10	X. 15.	3 (2x •	F8.4))						ELENST	21	37
		%		5									ELEMSY	<u>}-</u>	38
			RE TURN										ELEMST	21	4
•		2006	2006 FORMATCING. 13X. SHNODE	[]#6.]	3x • XE	#ODE	.10X.1H	X+6X+1H	1.8X.1H	Z.X6.5	HXP.8X	· I DX · I HX · BX · I HY · BX • I HZ · 9X • ZHXP · 8X • ZHYP · 8X •	MORES	•	50
		•	(dZHZ•										ELEWST	15	45
		2007	2007 FORMATCH . 10x.15.5x.6(2x.FB.4)}	1. HI	0X+15	5+5X.6	(2X.F8.	+:-					ELENST	75	4
		2008	FORMAT	1140.1	5x.7	FLEME	WT.9X.	FORMAT (1H0.15x.7HELEMENT.9X.1H1.9X.1H2.9X.1H3.9X,1H4/1H	12.9X.1	H3,9K+	1H4/1H	•	ELEXS"	;;	*
		5889	FOMMAT	[H .]	0x+5(15x • [5	1+4 (2X+	FOHMAT(IM .18X+5(5X+[5)+4(2X+F8.5),2X+F8.3)	(+F8.3)				ELENST	. S	ıţ.
4			9										ELEMST	2.2	9
													!		ŀ

SUBRO	SUBROUTINE VNORM	N NORM	13/13	0PT=1		FTN 4.5+410	5+410	77/01/17. 11.07.16	11.07.16
-		ň	BROUTINE VI	SUBROUTINE VNOGMIVEZ.VEY.VEX.WX.VNO.E.IEM.ISTEP.XCP.XCPB.IPRIHT)	(+WX+VNO+E+IEM+I	STEP.XCP.	(CP8.IPRIMT)	8CAON	15
		Ĭ.O	MENSION VE	DIMENSION VEZ(1) . VEY(1) . VEX(1) . WX(1) . VN:0(1) . E (3.3.1) . XCP(3.1) .	(1) +#X(1) +W0(1)	•E (3+3+1)	, KCP (3+1)+	HOCHA	m
		ĎX.	•xCP4(I)					N CONA	*
		Ō	COMVR=57.29577951	77951				SOACK	13
ď.		.ZA	= (VE2(1STE	WZ=(VEZ(ISTEP)+VEZ(ISTEP+)))/Z.	.72.			XXONA	ın
		÷ >	= (VEY (ISTE	VY=(VEY(ISTEP)+VEY(ISTEP+1))/2.	.72.			VMCD*	٥
		ÿ>	= (JEX (1STE!	VX=(VEX(ISTEP).VEX(ISTEP.1)1/2.	1/2.			NACCON!	~
		W.Y.	X=(BX(ISTE	WAX=(WX(ISTEP)+WX(ISTEP+1))/2.	.5.			NACONA.	•
		ĮĮ.	(IPRINT.EC.	IF (IPRINT.EC. 1) WRITE (6.2080) VX. VY. VZ. WXX	WK. WY. WZ. WKK			MOVOR	*
6.		9	00 5 I=1 • IE					HOOMA	•
		AZI	C=VZ+WXX+()	VZC=VZ+WXX+(XCP(2+1)-XCPB(2))/COMVR	3 / CONVR			BOAGE	15
		Y	C=AX-AXX+C	VYC=VY-MXX*(XCP(3.1)-XCPB(3))/CONVR	1 / COMVR			MOVAB	36
		1 VM	0(1)=VZC+E	5 VMO(1)=VZC+E(3+3+1)+VYC+E(2+3+1)+VX+E(1+3+1)	3.[3.VX*E(1.3.]	•		MOV65	Ŋ
		Ž.	PE TURN					AMOUN	13
15		2000 FO	R-AT (!H] +]	2080 FORWATTINIOX.*** = **F10.3.** VY = **F10.3.* VZ = **F18.3*	1.4 VY = *.F.10.	3.* VZ =	*•F18.3	MOVOB	11
		:	. ux = *.F10.21	9-21				MOV 0.8	82
		E NO	۵					WINDRIN	*

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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        x12n=D5f712,*(KI(2,1)*(KI(1,4)+XI(1,2))*C3*C2*(KI(2,2)+XI(2,4))
**HI(1,2)*KI(2,2)*C1-XI(1,4)*XI(2,4)*C4)
                                                                                                     DIMENSION F(3)+Xf(3)+4+4XP(3)+C(4)+D(4)+CS(4)+D(4)+CR(4)+R(4)+
2S(2,+)+XJ(4)+V(3)+V(3)+X(3)
DIMENSION XCPL(3)+EL(3,3)+XTL(3,4)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              xII]=DSI/24,*e(2,*xI!]+4)*C1-2,*xI(]+2)*C2*(XI(]+1)*XI(]+3))*
[DSN*C3]
       SUBROUTINE AMATIXCP.XT.IT.IEM.A.AY.AX.PHI.VMO.F.IPMI)
OIMFNSION ACP(3.1).XI(3.1).PHI(1).VMO(1).A(1).AX(1).AX(1).
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            no 11 18=1+3
XI(IP+L)=F(1)*FI(1)*IR)+F(2)*EI(2+1R)*F(3)*EI(3+1R)
05|=XI(1+3+XI(1+1)
DAU=XI(2+3+XI(1+1)
05N=XI(2+2)-XI(2+4)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            DO 6. IX=1.4XN
DO 7. IZ=1.2
C.....CALCULATE NODE LOCATION IN ELEMENT COORDINATES
DO 11 L=1.4
DO 10 K=1.3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  C2=xI(2,2)*xI(2,4)
C1=KI(2,1)*C2)**2
Y107=X1@#6,*(C1-X1(2,1)*C2-XI(2,2)*XI(2,4))
O9 P7 K=1.*
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       C2=xI(1,1)**(xI(1,1)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)**XI(1,3)*
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    C1=(X1(2+1)+X1(2+4))+(X1(2+1)+X1(2+4))
C2=(X1(2+1)+X1(2+2))+(X1(2+1)+X1(2+2))
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    C3=2.0xI (2.1) .xI (2.2) .XI (2.4)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    A(I)=AK(I)=AY(I)=PHI(I)=0.0
D0 41 I=1.3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             C1=x1([.1)+x1(].2)+x1(1.3)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 E1(K.1)=E(K.1.)
D0 41 L=1.4
XII(1.1)=F([.])(L.)))
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    F(K)=XII(K+L)-KCPI(F)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               XIE4=051=05N++5
DCHZ=051+051+DNU+DNU
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                XCP1(1)=XCP(1+3)
                                                                                   *IT(4.1) *E(3.3.1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  CONVP=180./PIE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         PIE=3.14155765
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      C+=C3-XI (1+5)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      00 5 J=1.16W
00 > 1=1.16W
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        DO 42 K=1+3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             IXXN=3-1PHI
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            5
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            ?
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     ξ
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            £
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      9
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      ŝ
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             0.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           ď.
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SUBROUTINE	INE AMAT	73/73 0PT=1	14	FTN 4.5+410	77/01/17. 11-07-10	1.67.10	PAGE
5	15	X(K)=KCP(K*1)-KCP!(K) ROZ=K[1]*K[1]*K(Z)*K(Z)*K(Z)*K(3) IF (ROZ/DCKZ_LE_16.)60 TO 70 DO Z K=1.3 ROZ=K(Z)*K(Z)*K(Z)*K(Z)*K(Z)*K(Z)*K(Z)*K(Z)*	X(K)=KCP(K,I)-KCP(K) POZ=X(I)*K(I)*X(Z)*X(Z)*X(3)*X(3) IF(POZ/DCMZ,LE,16.)60 T0 T0 DO 21 K=1.3 YP(K)=X(I)*E(I,K,I)*X(2)*E(Z*K,I)*X(3)*E(3*K*I) POZ-CRT(ROZ)	9	ANA T ANA T ANA T ANA T ANA T	M 1 4 4 7 4	
65		PH=XI00/RO FAC=PH/RO2 V[(1)=XP(1)*FAC V[(2)=XP(2)*FAC VI(3)=XP(3)*FAC			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 W W W W	
6	76 C. 26	60 T0 71 70 CONTINUE DO 20 K=1,3 20 APIK1=X110*E1(1.*K) *X(2)*E1(2 CCALCULATE IMDUCED VELOCITIES	60 T0 71 CONTINUE DO 20 K11+3 DO 21 K11+3 CALCULATE IMPUCED VELOCITIES CALCULATE IMPUCED VELOCITIES		MAAT TANA	1	
2	j	F (ROZZDCHZ.LE.6) GO	60 10 72		6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 2 2 2 2 4	
0		MOSTROCTMOS MA=MP(1) YY=MP(2) ZZ=MP(3)			MOVE 9	0 % % % % %	
59		ANCETAN NA YYZEYYYYY ZZEZZYZ PPEYYZOZZZ-4.0KKZ GOEKKZOZZZ-4.0KKZ			69AON 69AON 69AON	*# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	
\$ £		WY=-ryorms WY=-ryorms WX=-Z2-603 WXX=-Z3-6xx-y-6x2 WYY=-100-Z-9xy-3-6x2 WXX=3-6xx-23-6p-10-6x23-6p07	R85 R85 *18.**XZ]*R87		6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	9 # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	
100		MKYPE3.eXF0Q0400 MYYE3.eYF0(3.eQ0+16.eYY2)eR87 MKXZ=3.eZZeppeR87 dKYZ=-15.eXKYYPEZ2eR07 WYYZ3.eZZeQ0487 PH=K100=R01.eSe(K120eWKX-2.eKI V(1)=-K100+WK-2.eKI	MXYY=3.xX=00-00-10. MXXZ=3.eYY=(3.e00+10.eYZ)=887 MXZ=3.eZZ=00-887 MYZ=3.eZZ=00-887 WYXZ=3.eZZ=00-887 WYXZ=3.eZZ=00-887 WYXZ=3.eZZ=00-887 WYXZ=3.eXXY+XI@Z=WYY)	(AAXMe) (6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	164444	
185	72	V(2)=-X190*N2-,5° V(3)=-X100*N2-,5° F0 TO 73 72 CONTINUE Cossos/CONTINUE Cossos/CONTINUE	#12)=-X190°HY-,50(XI20°MXXY-2.**XIll*#XYY-XI02°HYYYY W13)=-X100°HZ-,50(XI20°HXXZ-2.**XIll*#XYZ-XI02°HYYZ) CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUE	(PALAZ)	MOVE 9	9	
•		KIMK-1 If (K.EQ.+)K[m] S(1,K)=(M[(1,K)-M] S(2,K)=(M[(1,K)-M] CR(K)=(M(1)-M[(1,K)-M]	K	S(K) *CS(K) (K)	MAN T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	¢255	

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SUBROUTINE AMAI	AMAT	73/73 0PT=1	FTN 4.5+410	77/01/17- 11-07-10	11.07.10	Ž.
	25	22 XTIfIU.4)=XBLAK		AMAY	121	
	_	/ CUNTINUE IF (IPHC) 4.6		AMAT MOY69	122 56	
22	*	CONTINUE		60AON	57	
		XCPI(1)=-XCPI(1)		AMAT.	123	
		DO 9 1U=1.4		AMAT	124	
	6	9 x (1 (1 · [U) = - x T (1 · [U)		AMAT	125	
		EI(1,1)=-EI(1,1)		AMAT	126	
96		E1(2,2)=-E1(2,2)		AMAT	121	
		EI(3,2)=-EI(3,2)		AMAŢ	128	
		£1(1,3)=-£1(1,3)		AMAT	129	
		00 23 IU=1+3		AMAT	130	
		XBLAK=X11(10+2)		AMAT	131	
95		xTI (1U.2)=XTI (1U.4)		AMAT	132	
	23	23 XTI(IU,4)=X9LAK		AMAT	133	
	•	6 CONTINUE		AMAT	134	
		WRITE(16) (A(K) .K=1 . 1EM)	WRITE(16)(A(K)+K=1+161EM)+(AX(K)+K=1+1EM)+(AY(K)+K=1+1EM)+	AMAT	135	
	.,	2 (PHI (K) ,K=1,1E#)		AMAT	136	
96	S	5 CONTINUE		AMAT	137	
		REWIND 16		AMAT	138	
		RETURN		AMAT	139	
		EMD.		AMAT	140	

	SUBROUTIME OUTPUT(IEM.IT.IN.AMG.SIG.VNO.AM.ANS.AX.AXS.	MON'03	80
	•AV*AYS*PHI*PHIS•PHIO•XCP*IQ*IM•E•IPRINT•DDZ•HMAX•XCPB}	MOV 0.3	20
	DIMENSIOM SIG(1)+VMO(1)+AX(1)+PMIO(2+1)+IO(1)+IM(1)+E(3+3+1)+	OUTPUT	•
	-AY(1)+XC(3+1)+XCP(3+1)+11(4+1)+1N(4+1)+PHI(1)+AN(1)+ANS(1)+AXS(1)+	OUTPUT	2
'n	*AYS(1)*PMIS(1)*KCPB(1)	OUTPUT	•
	1 AC = 9	DUTPUT	
	DO 15 I=1•IFM	OUTPUT	•
	IF (IM(I) -LT -2) IAC=IAC+1	TUG. O	•
	15 AX(1)=AY(1)=PY1(1)=0.0	OUTPUT	•
0.1	DO 26 I=1•IEM	OUTPUT	=
	READ(16) (AMS(K) oK=1 o [EW) o (AXS(K) oK=1 o [EW) o (AYS(K) oK=1 o [EW) o	DUTPUT	12
	+ (PIS(K)+K=1+IEE)	OUTPUT	13
	DO 20 J=1∙I€M	OUTPUT	*
	AX (OUTPUT	15
15	P ((() > 2X (()) + 2X (())	OUTPUT	16
	(C)SH44(I)9IS+(F)IHd=(F)H4 DZ	OUTPUT	17
	REMIND 16	OUTPUT	18
	If (IPRINT.EQ.1) WRITE(6,2001)	00TPUT	61
	MRITE(17) IAC, AMG, RCP8(1), ACP8(2), ACP8(3), DOZ, +++-AX	CUTPUT	20
50	IM(IEM+1) = 0	OUTPUT	2
	C1=C2=C3=C4=C5=C6=C7=C6=0•0	DEC63	•
		OUTPUT	23
	CommoDETERMINE AREA PROJECTION	OUTPUT	*
	XH1=E(1,030[)	OUTPUT	52
22	XHZ=E(2,3+1)	OUTPUT	92
	XH3=E(3+3+I)	OUTPUT	27
	ARA=PH10(2.1)	OCTPUT	82
	VX+AX(I)	OUTPUT	53
	A CHA Y CENT	OUTPUT	8
30	(I) 0NA=ZA	OUTPUT	31
		OUTPUT	35
	WESORT (VX=VX+V=VX+VZ=VZ)	OUTPUT	33
	VEX.ECTIOIOTY OF CIOZOID OVER (10301) OVZ	OUTPUT	*
,	ZAC [16F67] 3-1A-4 [16F67] 3-2XA-116 [167] 3-1XA-116 [167] 3-1	indino.	£ ;
ç			4 ;
			, e
			2 2
	CALLACT AND CALLAC	OUTPUT	3
04	CS=XCP [1 - I) +ARA - C5	DUTPUT	
	C6=XCP(2-1)+ARA+C6	OUTPUF	24
	C7=xCP(3+1) • ARA+C7	MOV05	13
	CS=CS+ARA	OUTPUT	\$
,	IF (IM(1+1) - E0-2) 60 TO 18	OUTPUT	\$ 5
ç	C1-C1-C2		2 !
			•
	ロン・プラー・ラン・ファー・ファー・ファー・ファー・ファー・ファー・ファー・ファー・ファー・ファー	PITOLIS .	•
	C5=C5/C8	OUTPUT	20.
50	C6=C6/C8	OUTPUT	215
	C7=C7/C8	OUTPUT	25
	WRITE(17)10(1)+IM(1)+C1+C2+C3+C4+C5+C6+C7+XM1+XM2+XM3+C8	OUTPUT	53
		MOVER	10
Ų.		פעדפער	ទ
çç	IN CLEASURE SECTION OF	SOLIDO SOLIDO	٠ <u>٠</u>
	NET INTO CONTROL OF A LOCAL TO A LOCAL TO A VITAL OF A LOCAL TO LOCAL TO A LO	COLFOR	, S
			R

SUBROUTINE	OUTPUT	13/13	0PT=3 FT	FTN 4.5+10	77/01/17. 11.07.10	11.07.10	PAGE	-
9	WRITE 16+1 5 CONTINUE RETURN 2001 FOWMAT(1)	E (6.2002) ENUE RN AT (1H0.7H	WATTE (6.2002) KC (3.1) • KCP (3.1) • VWZ 5 CONTINUE RETURN 2001 FOWMAT (1H0.7HELEWENT.3X.7HREF NO.+3X.8HMOD CODE.5X.2HAC.9X.	.5X,2HXC.9X,	OUTPUT OUTPUT OUTPUT NOVE	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
.	23HXCF 2000 FORM 2002 FORM END	0.7X+12+V NT(1H0+3C	23HXCP.TX+!?-V COMPONENTS+B&* HY+1TX+3HPH1: 5X+3H5!G) 2008 FOMMAT(1H0.3(IS+5X).2(2X+FB.4).S(F15.4+2X)) 2002 FORMAT(1H +3&X+2(2X+FB.4).F15.4) END	691648	001700 001701 001701	2 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5		
CARD NR. SEVERITY	DETAILS	DIAGNOS	DIAGNOSIS OF PROBLEM					

ARRAY REFERENCE OUTSIDE DIMENSION BOUNDS.
ARRAY REFERENCE OUTSIDE DIMENSION BOUNDS.

XCP8

55

-	SUBROUTINE PRESF(ISTEP.IMODE.WX.VEZ.VEY.VEX.HMIN.CW.DT.ICON.CWT.	PRESF	~
	COMPON A(1) STG(1)	PRESE	٠.
	DIMENSION DT(11-10(3-11-14(3-1)-PM(3-1)-VMX(3-1)-VWY(3-1)-VWZ(3-1)		99
٠	•+*CP(3+3+1)+XH(3+3+1)+CW(1)+AREA(3+1)+FCP(2+1)+FAD(1)+IORD(1)	PRESF	9 1
	CLINE AND COMPANY OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTR		- 4
	THISTED IN ON THE PROPERTY OF	PRESE	•
	C A(1) vIQ(1)	PRESF	10
30		PRESF	=
		PRESF	12
		PRESF	13
		PRESF	1,4
	C A(15**MEL+1)+VWZ(1)	PRESF	15
15		PRESF	91
		PRESF	11
	C A (36************************************	PRESF	8
		PRESF	19
	C A(41eNEL+1)+RAD(1)	PRESF	2
2		PRESE	2
	A(450MEL+11+DSSS(1)		*
	Tabel 12 42 40 10 10 40 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1000) (
	ormon/Planetribuler/Portage (Planetribuler/P	200	3 7
ų	GERTALING AND	POCCE	C X
C	CAMPAUX DE MARTINE MANAGEMENT DE LA COMPANION	POCCE	8 3
		PECS.	85
	CINDADATIAND CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	100	100
	:	104	2.5
5	ACTED TO THE STATE OF THE STATE	906	2 8
2	SCALE	PRESF	Î
		PRESE	R
	VENTRY2=VENTRY = VENTRY	PRESE	2
	00 2 I=1+3	PRESF	æ
35	AM6(I)=CH(I)=XCP8(I+3)=XCP8(I+2)=XCP8(I+1)=0.0	PRESF	#E
	00 2 J=1•300	PRESF	35
	0=(^+I)#I=(^+I)6I	PRESF	36
	PH(I.J.) = VMX(I.J.) = VMY(I.J.) = VMZ(I.J.)	PRESF	37
	0.5550 (1-1) *360+0 *0 *0	PRESF	80 ;
•	-	MOVES	*
	S ACT TO THE TO THE O	PRESF	æ :
	156/1567-15E-MAND		7
	DESCRIPTION AND ALBORY 11 ALBORY 20		
94	DO C 12:1FE	PRESE	7
n	PEAD(17) 10(17) 10(19) PH (301) VWX (301) VWX (301) VWX	PRESF	;
	** (KCD (B. Celled) * (KK (Belef) * Chleds envelopel)	PRESF	ĵ.
	5 CONTINUE	PRESF	94
	IF (ISTEP.61.1)60 TO 6	DEC14	15
20	IF (++MIN_LIT_1).E -08 .AMD.ISTEP.EQ.1)60 TO 6	DEC14	9
			<u>.</u>
	2003 FORMAT (*) INDICATOR MONBER OF SIEFS CONTRESSORES CAN'NOT	CRACE	<u>.</u>
	E CALCULAIEJ.		9 2
, s	6 ISSCETED-0	MOVES	2
'n		PRESF	3
	TSSS=TSSS+VENTRY+DT(11)/D	MOVER	2

SUBROUTINE PHESF	ESF 73/73	1 OPT=1 FIN 4.5+410	77/01/17. 11.07.10	11.07.10	
	1=1+01(1)		PRESF	51	
	20 13 3=1.2		PRESF	25	
67	DHC D #DHC 1+13		PRESF	53	
200	xCP84.4-11=XCP8(.4+1-1)	(rpsr.1+1,1)	PRESF	*	
	xCD2(.)-2)=(CD2(.)+1-2)	(102(1010)	PRES	55	
	#C00(1-3)##C00(1+1-3)	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	PREST	20	
	TO TOWN TO A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF TH		PRESF	25	
	CHEST CONTRACTOR		PRESF	58	
£	MAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A		PRESF	99	
	104 - 104 - 104 1-10		PRESF	61	
)		PRESE	62	
	TALL SECTION OF THE PARTY OF TH		PREST	63	
;	これの「こう」には、「こっ」には、「こっ」に		PRESE	\$	
2	C4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		PRESF	65	
	**************************************		PRESF	99	
	130 130 700 140 170 180 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 18	(WAI 2017)	PRESF	67	
	AMCA10447-F		PRESF	99	
*		CO 13 L125	PRESF	69	
2	TATE OF THE CASE OF THE SEC		PRESF	76	
	•		PRESF	11	
	RE40(17) TEM	RE40(17) [EM.AM6(3) +XCP8(3+11+XCP8(3+2) +XCP8(3+3) +DH(3) +HMAX(3)	PRESF	22	
	00 15 JE1+JEN	***	PRESF	73	
6	READ(17) 19(READ (17) [Q(3,3) +]H(3+J) +PH(3+J) +VHX (3+J) +VHY (3+J) +VHZ (3+J)	PREST	*	
	(ACP (3.K.)	(D+M) #30 Par (M+H) + (D+V-M) + (N+H) + (M+H) + (D+V-M) + (M+H) + (M+H	PRESF	75	
	15 CONTINUE		PRESF	26	
		COST = COS (696 - AMG (2) / CONVR)	PRESS	11	
	5) MIS=1%IS	SIMT=SIN((90AM6(2))/CONVR)	PREST	9.	
ž	IF (HMIN.GT.	IF (+MIN.GT.).E-08.AMD.I.EQ.1)60 TO 40	PRESF	62	
	00 25 JE1 : 15 WZ	EMS	PRESF	2	
	TFAC=10(2.J)	· ·	PRESF	81	
	IPAS=IFUT=0		PRESF	85	
	DO 30 K=1.1EM		PRESF	93	
	C DETERMINE O	DETERMINE OPTION FOR PHI DOT	PRESF	£	
	•	IF (10(1-K) FO. IFAC) IPAS=K	PRESF	92	
	F (10(3-K)		PRESF	96	
	3.6 CONTINUE		PRESF	87	
		IF (TPAS_EQ_6) 60 TO 71	PRESF	80	
98	1F (1M(1, 1P4	F(IM(1, IPAS) -E0.0) 60 TO 72	PREST	6	
	IF (14(2.3)		PRESE	8	
	71 OH1=PH1=0.0		PRESF	5	
		IF (1#00E,EQ.4) 60 TO 73	PRESE	~	
	IF (IPAS.EQ.	IF (IPAS.EQ.0)60 TO 73		£ 6	
001	74 DH1=XCP(1+3.1PAS)	3.1PAS)	ָּבְּיבְּיבְּיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְי	\$ 8	
	PHI=PH(I . IPAS)	PAS)	76.5	£ 5	
				2 2	
	72 DMI=XCP(1+3+IPAS)	3. IPAS)	2000	F 8	
		PASI	֓֞֞֝֞֝֓֞֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡	P 8	
501	73 DH3=KCP (3+3+ IFUT)	3. [FUT)	DOCKE	, e	
	PH3=PH(3+IFUT)	FUT)	L L L		
ŭ	CCALCULATE F	CALCULATE PHI DOT	S GWCM	707	
	RZ=XCP(2+3)	(e.J) = XCP8 (Ze.3)	T CACH	; 2	
	RY=XCP (2+Z	RY=XCP (2020.5) - XCP6 (202)		٤ ۵	
110	O-(I) IN=IO	GI=RT(I) +DI(II) /COMAK	89AOM	23	
	DC=#A11+11	**************************************	SONON	2	
	42F=WEZ(11)	#ZF##EZ(I)*(#Z*(I)*COX(D))***********************************	SOAON	₹.	
	(U+d2A) = d#J	VIT = VEC (1-1) = (MC= (1-10) > (VZP+0] = 31 × (OC) > (VZP+0] = 1 × (VZP+0] = (VZP+0]	40v07	_~	
	1 .4				

PAGE

Description	CWF=(WZF=0T([-1)-DW(3))/(WZF=0T([+1))	NOV05	26
MOVOS MO	DELTE (XCF 120 30.0) - LM1) / (CBF 02.7) DELTE (DE3-XCP (20.30.0)) / (CBF 04.2F)	MOV05	2
IDEALT1 + DEALT2 MOVOS	DPM1=(PM(2*J)-PM1)/DELT1	MOV05	
	DPH2=[PH3-PH(2,J1)/DELT2	CO A O S	7 6
MAZIG-JJ.0-2 MAZIG-JJ.0-2 MAZIG-JJ.0-2 MANDO JANIO JAN	DPH=DPH1+(DPH2-DPH1)*DEL11/(DEL11+DEL12)	2000	t :
### (1-1) - PZ / COWYR	Z=ARX (5-2) 4-5-4-4-(5-1) 4-5-4-4-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5	PPFOF	<u> </u>
JAN19 JA	FCP(1:0.5):0.00004/VENIATS	90A0W	-
### (1-11)-PRZ/COWPR	一年では「これを持ちない」として、「「「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「	JAN 10	07
JAN 10 1-0.0 1	DOTAL PER VITAL MEN VITAL DE LEME (T. 1.) DE MEN VER DOTAL DE LEME (T. 1.) DE MEN VER VITAL DE LEME (T. 1.) DE LEME (T. 1.) DE MEN VER VITAL DE LEME (T. 1.) DE LEME (T. 1.) DE MEN VER VITAL DE LEME (T. 1.) DE	JANIO	=
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Figure F	AUGUST BENEFIT OF THE STATE OF	PRESF	159
TSAR=VENTRY or YO		PRESF	130
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### PRESF	MACHINE AND	PRESF	135
FLAG=1	281 TE (5-200)	PREST	133
	DO 5.1 K[11] = 16.2	PRESF	ě,
	IF (10(2-WI)_LT.NMLD.OR.IFLAG.EQ.1)GO TO 75	DEC27	E
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2-1-KI-KCPG(2-1) PRESF 1 2-2-KI-KCPG(2-1) DEC14 2-3-KI)-KCPG(2-3) DEC14 DEC14 DEC14		0FC14	
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SUBROUTINE SUAS	SMAS	73/73 007=1 FT	FIR 4.5.410	77/01/17. 11.07.10	11.07.10	₽AGE	-
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_	Tale of	THE CHOOMITTEE CETS IN BLOCKS AND CALLS DECOMP AND SOLVE	AND SOLVE	DECOT	*		
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	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Windston and and and and and and and and and an		DECE	8		
	Carrie	FER TORNAL TELECTION		DECOI	21		
	8	DO 5 K=1+1EW		DEC22	7	-	
	IP(K)=K	*		0EC#1	85		
	5 SIGIK	SIG (K) =WWO (K)		DEC27	€ †		
	IF (IE	IF([EM.61.MPLK)60 TO 15		CEC 61	99		
	C	CBLOCKS ARE NOT MECESSARY		DEC DE			
_	20	DO 66 J=1+IEM		05.00	; •		
	READ	READ(16)(A((1-1)*1E*+J)*1=1*1E*)		190	۲, د		
	Se CONTINUE	INCE			3 \$		
		PENTNO 16			5 ^		
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1	3	CAL. WRITHS (3.A.1EH2.1)			, 1		
•	MR=1EM			1000	8 7		
	10 S.0	- V			5 5		
	50.3	C SE OFTEN ARE NEEDED		DEC01	2 4		
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				T PART	• ;		
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r		X 3 3 4 5 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		DEC01	75		
	I SON	The latest the second s		0609	16	-	
	11-11	If (I of the party) with I had		DEC61	2	• •	
	8	00 26 K=1+[EM		DECOI	78		
	READ	READ(16)(STOR(L)+L=1+1EM)		DEC12	•		
9	<u>-5</u>	-		DEC03	۰		
	2	D0 20 J=H8+H0		DFC12	_	,	
	10=10	1.01		DEC12	€6		
	1.16.1	9L= C• EM•K		75.77	•		
	ACIR	A (19L)=STOR(J)		06612	9.		
¥	20 CONT	CONTINUE		050	: =		
	#T#	MHT=(M()-M8+1)*IEH		200	: 4		
	15	CALL MRITMS(3.4.MRI.)		DECOL	9	• -	
	REAL	RE4[ND 16		DECO	9		
		CONTINUE		DECel	18		
9	50 CDM7	CONT INDE		DECO	60		
	C.SOLVE			DEC31	68	•	
	3	CALL DOECONP ([EM+MR+A+]P)		DECel	*	•-	
	15(1	r (IP(IEM).ME.6)60 TO SI		DEC#1	16	•	
		MP [TE (6.2000)		DECOI	26		
5	2088 FORM	FORMAT (IMI . 30% . SIMBULAR MAINIA")		DECEI	93		
	STOP			DEC02	*	٠.	
	51 COM	30W1 I WOO		DECOI	30		
		CALL DSOLVE(TEM-MR.A.SI6.IP)		06061	2		
	RE TURN			06091	16		
20							

SUBPOUTINE DOECOMP	OMP 73/73 OPT=1	FTN 4.5+410	77/01/17. 11.07.10	11.07.10	PAGE
e wl	SUBDOUTINE DOECOMP(N.NA.F.IP) DIMENSION RII), [P(I) INTEGER PSUBKN.FSTUB		DEC01 DEC01 DEC01	98 99 100	
w	DAIA EPS/1.0E-10/ MEL=M-1 FP(M)=K W9LCK=M/WF		95.01 95.01 95.01 95.01	102 103 104 105	
10	**************************************		96001 96001 96001 96001	106 103 109	··· ·
ž.	CALL MEADWS (3.RewELeIDXI) 10.1=EDX1+1 D0 6 K=1eW1 RSUBKWERSUBKWeR IF RSUBKWERSUBKWER 60 TO 30			11351	
50				118 118 120 120	
XC			DEC 2.2	153 153 154 157	
SE SE			MEC22 DEC22 DEC22 DEC01 DEC01	3 126 127 128	
40 12			DEC22 DEC22 DEC61 DEC61 DEC61 DEC61	7 131 132 133 134	
2. D.			96001 96001 96001 96001 96001 96001	136 1337 1339 1441 1432 1433	
95	10A2=1DX2+1 RS10B=MEL 1_CONTINUE T		06Ce1 06Ce1 06Ce1 06Ce1	146 146 146	

SUBROUTINE DDECOMP	DDECOMP	73/73 OPT=1	FTM 4.5+410	77/01/1/- 11-07-10	11.07.10	
		3F (1F) A6.E0.1360 TO 68		DEC22	11	
	-			DEC22	12	
c	SI	15118=1		DEC22	13	
	61 IF	IF (ISTUR.EQ.10x1-1)60 TO 69		DEC22	<u>.</u>	
		CALL READMS (3.R (NEL+1) +NEL+1STUB)		DEC22	. 51	
	N. W	KSTUB=NEL		DEC22	16	
	8	DO 62 KK=1+WR		DEC22		
2	T2	T2=8 (KSTU8+#K)		DEC22		
	ě	R(KSTUB+MK)=R(KSTUB+K)		0EC22	19	
	ă	P(KSTUB+K)=T2		DEC22		
	KS	KSTUB=KSTUB+N		DEC22	. 12	
	62 50	CONTINUE		DEC22	22	
•	_	CALL MRITMS(3,R(NEL+1),NEL+1STUB)		DEC22	23	
	SI	15TU8=15TU8+1		DEC22	5 *	
	9	60 TP 61		DEC22	X	
	91 69	IF (IDX1,61,48L0CK)60 TO 63		DEC22	9≈	
	บ้	CALL READMS 13.R (NEL+1) .NEL+1DX2-1)		DEC22	27	
S	63 00	CONTINUE		DEC22	82	
	¥S	KSUBKW=0		0EC22	\$	
	3	CONTINUE		DEC22	30	
	I.	IF (KSUBKN.EQ.RSUBKN) 60 TO 68		0EC22	E	
	12	T2=P(KSUBKN+MK)		DEC22	35	
0	ă	P(KSUBKN+MK)=R(KSUBKN+K)		DEC22	33	
	æ	P:KSUBKN•K)=12		DEC22	¥	
	RS	K SURKN=K SUBK N + N		DEC22	35	
	9	60 T0 64		DEC22	36	
	68 CO	CONTINUE		DEC22	37	
ř.	ĕ	R (RSTUB+MK) =R (RSTUB+K)		DEC01		
	11 PC	P(PSTUB+K)=T1/T		DEC01	150	
	2	00 ≥ J=KPl•N		0EC01	151	
	2 8	R (RSTUB+J) =R (RSTUB+J)+R (RSTUB+K)+R (RSUBKN+J)	Ş	DEC01	152	
	11	IF (MBLOCK.EQ.1)60 TO 6		DEC12	=	
•	บ	CALL WRITMS(3.R(WEL+1).WEL.MBLOCK)		DEC81	153	
	9	CONTINUE		DECGI	154	
	5	CALL WRITMS(3+R+MEL+IDX1-1)		OEC61	155	
		IF (P (RSUBKN+N+N) .6T.EPS)RETURN		DEC81	156	
	7 10	1P(N)#0		DECEI	157	
ñ.	¥	RETURN		DECSI	158	
	ī	EMD		DEC 0 1	159	

SUBROUTINE CENT	CENT	73/73 06	OPT=1 FTN	FTN 4.5-410	77/01/17- 11-07-10	11.07.10	۵.
-	v	UBPOUTINE CENT	SUBPOUTINE CENTIX+XC+IS+IEM+AREA)		CENT	~	
	00	DIMENSION X(3+1)	DIMENSION X(3+1)+XC(3+1)+[S(4+1)+AREA(2+1)+XTT(3+2)+THETA(2)	2) • THE TA (2)	MOVE	۲,	
	→	11=15(1•K)			2 to	e u	
ır		I?=IS(2•K)			CENT	م ر	
	-	I3=IS(3+K)			CENT	_	
	-	I4=!S(4,K)			CENT	•	
ٽ	2****	CCALCULATE AREAS			CENT	٠,	
	•	A1=A2=81=82=C=0.6	•		CENT	10	
10	٥	DO 44 [=1+3			CENT	=	
	•	A1=A1+(X(1+12)-X(1+11))++2	2**(([1:1])		CENT	12	
	•	81=81+(x(I+13)-x(I+12)1+42	((I•I2)) ••2		CENT	13	
	u	C=C+(X(1+13)-X(1+11))++2	Z++((11)		CENT	*	
	•	A2=A2+(X([+14)-X(I+[1))++2	[(I*II)) **2		CENT	15	
15	#	82=82+(x(1+13)-x(1,14)) +62	((I, i4)) 002		CENT	16	
	٥	DHD= (A1+81-C)/2./50RT (A1+81)	./SQRT(A1+81)		CENT	11	
	w	EHE = (A2+B2-C)/2./SORT (A2+B2)	./SORT (A2*82)		CENT	78	
	_	IF (DMD.GT.1.) DMD=1.			CENT	19	
	-	IF (DHD.LT1.) GHD=-1.	0=-1.		CENT	20	
20	-	IF (EHE.GT.1.) EHE=1.	• 1		CENT	21	
	_	IF (EHEaLTa-1a)EHE=-1a	E=1.		CENT	25	
	_	THETA(1)=ACOS(DHD)	Q		CENT	23	
	-	rHETA(2)=ACOS(EHE)	Ē,		CENT	\$2	
	•	REAL . S . SORT (A)	AREA1=.5+SORT(A1+B1)+SIN(THETA(1))		CENT	S,	
£	•	REA2=.5+59PT (A2	4REA2=.5+59PT(A2+B2)+SIN(THETA(2))		CENT	56	
	•	AREA (2+X)=AREAT=AREA]+AREA2	:AREA1 • AREA2		CENT	27	
ŭ	3****	CCALCULATE CENTROIDE	SIDE IN BODY COORDINATES		CENT	82	
	0	00 60 L=1+3			CENT	8	
	×	TT(L.1)=(X(L.1)	XTT(L.1)=(X(L.11)+X(L.12)+X(L.13))/3.		CENT	36	
30	×	TT(L.22)=(X(L.1]	XTT(L,2)=(X(L,11)•X(L,13)•X(L,14))/3.		CENT	31	
	9	CONTINUE			CENT	35	
	۵	00 70 L=1+3			CENT	33	
		C (L »K) = (AREA1 • X	XC(L+K)=(AREAI+XTT(L+1)+AREA2+XTT(L+2))/AREAT		CENT	ž	
	10 C	CONTINUE			CENT	35	
35	ar u	RETURN			CENT	8	
	Ŋ				CENT	37	

APPENDIX C

USER INSTRUCTIONS AND SAMPLE RUNS

The current version of the code can be applied to arbitrary bodies. It was developed on a CDC 6500 and requires about 105K storage octal. The grid describing the entry body may contain up to 750 nodes* and 500 elements, however, execution will terminate when more than 300 of these elements become submerged. This appendix described the available program options, necessary input cards and output format. Sample runs are provided to illustrate the use of this program.

Program Options and Required Input

Program input can be divided into three parts. In the first, the basic program options are specified:

Card No.	Variable	Format
1	CONSTANT or VARIABLE body orientation	2A4
2	PRINT or DON'T PRINT	3A4
3	ASYMMETRIC or SYMMETRIC mode	3A4

Under the CONSTANT body orientation option the entry model is assumed to retain its initial orientation and velocity throughout the entry process. As discussed previously, the natural problem variable in this case is depth rather than time. With little increase in computational time, pressures and forces can be evaluated for a number of different wetting factors, C. The VARIABLE body orientation option allows the velocity, orientation, wetting factor and time increments between steps to be varied. The only restriction is that the angular velocity of the body must be small enough to insure that the depth of the body increases monotonically in time. The maximum number of steps is limited to 49.

The PRINT option is used to obtain flow field and element information at each step of the calculation. It is applied only for diagnostic purposes. The second option, DON'T PRINT, is recommended and produces only grid information and the final pressures and forces on the model.

If the SYMMETRIC mode option is used, the entry model is assumed to possess planar symmetry about the y-z plane. The ASYMMETRIC option does not assume any symmetry and hence can be applied to arbitrary bodies. This mode is also used on symmetric bodies where V_{ν} is none-zero.

Storage is set up for 800 nodes. However, this must also include room for nodes generated at each step.

The second set of input cards describes the entry conditions and the required information differs depending on whether the CONSTANT or VARIABLE body orientation option is used. For the CONSTANT option the following data cards are required:

Card No.	Variables	Format
4	IMAX, D, VENTRY, ANG, SUMT, HMIN, DH, ALPHA	15, 5X, 7F10.0
5	CGL, FCF, ANGB, NNLD	3F10.0, I5
6	NCW, CW(1), CW(2)(CW(NCW)	15, 5X, 7F10.0/ (8F10.0)
7	omit	, ,

These variables are defined as follows:

IMAX	Number of steps at which pressures and loads are calculated. The present calculative procedure inserts the model into the water in a series of steps, each at a greater depth than the preceding one. When the step count becomes greater than IMAX
	execution is terminated

D Diameter (in feet). This quantity is only used for calculating force coefficients

VENTRY Entry velocity in ft/sec

HMIN

DH

ANG Orientation of the model (in degrees) relative to the water surface (see Fig. C-1)

SUMT Program time limit. This must correspond to the time limit on the job card

Initial body depth (i.e., measured from the lowest point on the body). This parameter is zero if the loads are calculated from time of initial wetting. Note that if this variable is not zero pressures and forces are first calculated at HMIN + 2DH. This parameter allows pressures and forces at a particular depth to be determined without calculating the entire force-time history from initial wetting.

Increment in depth in feet between successive steps. It is necessary to coordinate this variable with the specified model grid which is defined on the last set of data cards. The following apply to determining DH:

a. OBLIQUE ENTRY WITH STANDARD GRID OPTION. DH should be picked so that the average element is submerged in two steps. On models of complex shape this criteria can only be satisfied in the mean and primary consideration should be given to the portion of the body which experiences the greatest load. Generally this will be on elements whose plane is perpendicular to the direction of motion.

b. VERTICAL ENTRY WITH STANDARD GRID OPTION OR OBLIQUE ENTRY WITH THE OGIVE OPTION. For vertical entry or if the OGIVE grid option is used, elements will have a pair of side parallel to the water surface. In this case it is important to choose the step size very precisely so that each element will be submerged in exactly two steps. To insure that the top row of elements is included in an unmodified state in the code and that the next row of elements is excluded, the actual water surface should fall a small distance ε above the upper edge of the top row of element to be included as shown in Figure C-2. Here $0 < \varepsilon < \Delta h$ where Δh is defined by

$\Delta h = \sqrt{\text{average element area}}$ 1000

ALPHA Angle of attack in degrees (see Fig. C-1)

CW

CGL z' coordinate of the center of gravity (see Fig. C-1)

FCF Pressure correction factor on elements with a modification code of 1. For the oblique entry of blunt bodies (nose length/diameter < 1) set to unit. For other cases use a value of .67.

ANGB Yaw angle in degrees of \overline{V}_I . Velocity components in the x,y,z direction are $V_I \sin$ (ANGB), $-V_I \cos$ (ANG) cos(ANG + ALPHA) and $-V_I \cos$ (ANG) \sin (ANG + ALPHA)

NNLD Number of wetting factors to be used. Since the most appropriate value may not be clear, for little extra computational cost pressure and loads may be calculated for several different wetting factor values

Wetting Factor. This parameter describes the rate of surface rise and is equal to the ratio of h/h defined in Figure 1. For best results, the test cases reported on should be used as a guide. An approximate rule for determining this parameter is as follows:

(1) POINTED BODIES (ALSO INCLUDES SLIGHTLY BLUNTED ONES). Determine the angle, $\theta_{\rm C}$, between the tangent to the body surface and the body axis at both the nosetip and base of the nose. At the nose neglect any effect due to body blunting. Insert the two resulting values of $\theta_{\rm C}$ in radians into:

$$C_{w} = \frac{1}{[1 - .396\theta_{c} + .287\theta_{c}^{2} - .124\theta_{c}^{3}]}$$
 (C-1)

Average the two calculated values of C, to obtain the final one to be used in the code. If ALPHA is non-zero increment $\theta_{\rm c}$ by ALPHA

- (2) FLAT PLATES. Use a value of 1.45 for ANG > 45 degrees and 1.55 for ANG < 45.</p>
- (3) SPHERICAL BODIES. Use a value of 1.55 for near vertical entry and 1.35 for oblique entry.

The classification of an arbitrary body into one of the above categories is a matter of experience. On complex shapes classification should be based on the portion of the body sustaining the majority of the impact loading.

If the VARIABLE body orientation option is used the following data cards are required:

Card No.	Variables	Format
4 5	IMAX, D, VENTRY, ANG, SUMT, HMIN CGL, FCF, NNLD	15, 5X, 7F10.0 2F10.0, 10X, 15
6 7.1	NVP VX(1), VY(1), VZ(1), CW(1), DH(1)	6F10.0
7.NVP	VX(NVP), VY(NVP), VZ(NVP), WX(NVP), CW(NVP), DH(NVP)	6F10.0

The variables on cards 4 and 5 are defined above. In this case, VENTRY is only used in determining the force and pressure coefficients and ANG is the initial body orientation. The body velocity, wetting factor, and increment in depth for each step is defined in cards 7.

NVP Number of different steps at which entry conditions are specified

- VX(I), VY(I), Velocity components in the x,y,z directions of the center of VZ(I) gravity in ft/sec applied between steps I-1, and I
- WX(I) Angular velocity in degrees/sec in the pitch (y-z) plane applied between steps I-1 and I
- CW(I) Wetting factor applied between the I-l and I step. If the value of this parameter remains constant from step to step use the instruction for determining this variable given in the CONSTANT orientation section. For the vertical entry (VX=VY=0) of pointed bodies an estimate of this parameter for each step can be obtained by:
 - a. Determining the depth of the entry body, H, below the original surface at the start of the step
 - b. Calculating the angle, θ^{\dagger}_{C} between a tangent to the body surface and the body axis, z^{\dagger} = H

c. Substituting into equation (C-1) to determine $C_{t,t}$. Where

$$\theta_c = \theta_c' + 90 - ANG$$

d. For blunt bodies, [(nose length)/diameter] < .75, increase this angle by 7% on ogives and decrease it by the same amount on cusps

DH(I) Increase in depth in feet of the center of gravity between steps I-1 and I. See instruction in the CONSTANT orientation entry section

The entry velocity at step I is taken to be the average of that at steps I-1 and I. It is only necessary to specify data cards for the first few steps in which the above parameters change. For steps larger than NVP the parameter values at step NVP are used.

The final set of data cards is used to define the grid on the surface of the entry body. The three available options for constructing a grid on the body surface are STANDARD, OGIVE and LIST. These can be used singularly, in combination with one another and can be called in arbitrary sequence. The only restriction is that the lowest point on the body should occur on that part of the grid constructed by the first option called. To indicate the desired options, the following input cards are required:

Card No.	Variable	Format
8 9,1	N option 1	15 3A4
u	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
9.N	option N	3A4

Here N is the number of options to be used. Recommended option are provided in Table C-1.

The grid representing the surface of the entry body should cover only the nose of the model and not the afterbody. In all cases the pressures on the afterbody are small. Furthermore, on bodies with sharp shoulders such as a disk cylinder, the flow separates at the edge of the model face. If the afterbody is gridded, the flow is required not to separate since the invicid boundary conditions are enforced at the centroid of each element. This is physically unrealistic and hence neglecting the afterbody is appropriate.

A description of the three available options follows. Under no circumstances should right angles be modeled directly. If the body under consideration has such a surface discontinuity, it should be modeled with a 89.9 or 90.1 degree angle.

STANDARD

This option is applicable to axisymmetric bodies or axisymmetric portions of arbitrary bodies. The user specifies rings along which nodes are located. Adjacent nodes are combined to form elements. A typical grid for a flat, circular plate is shown in the Figure C-3. The required input is:

Card No.	Variables	Format
10 11.1	NROWS, IANG, ISUP R(1), Z(1)	315 2F10.0,15
11.NROWS	R(NROWS), Z(NROWS), IW(NROWS)	2F10.0,15
IANG	If IANG = 0, only half of the face is gridded as shown. If IANG = 1, the complete face is gridded	
NROW	Number of grid rings	
ISU <i>P</i>	If ISUP = 1, the stagnation element (number 1) is remove This option is used for running pointed objects. For su bodies, R(1) should be very small (i.e., D/1000) but mus be finite.	ch
	If ISUP = 0 this element is included.	
R(I)	Radius of ring I in body fixed coordinates (x', y',z') i	n feet.
Z(I)	z' coordinate of ring is in feet.	
IW(I)	number of elements in the area between rings I and I-1. Delete this variable on card 1. If IW = 0, elements are automatically selected so that they are approximately sq	

LIST

This option requires that the user input the list of nodes and elements to be used in the run and hence is applicable to arbitrary bodies. The nodes can be read in any order, however, they are numbered sequentially for internal use in the code. Each element is constructed using nodes from the input list. The identification numbers of nodes defining the four corners of each element must be read in a clockwise order with respect to an observer on the outer surface of the element. The required input cards are:

Card No.	Variable	Format
10	NP, NE	215
11.1	x'(1), y'(1), z'(1)	3F10.0
•		
11 110	l (MD)l (MD)l (MD)	3510 0
11.NP	x'(NP), y'(NP), z'(NP)	3F10.0
12.1	IN(1,1), $IN(2,1)$, $IN(3,1)$, $IN(4,1)$	415
12.NE	IN(1,NE), $IN(2,NE)$, $IN(3,NE)$, $IN(4,NE)$	415
NP	number of node points to be read in.	
NE	number of elements to be read.	
x'(I), y'(I) z'(I)	location of the Ith rode in body fixed coordinates (x',y',z') in feet	
IN(1,I),	Identification number of the nodes defining the	
IN(2,I)	four corners of the element	
IN(3,1),		
IN(4,I)		

OGIVE

This subroutine is applicable to pointed axisymmetric bodies entering obliquely. It grids the body surface with elements having a pair of edges parallel to the water surface as shown in Figure C-4. This feature is particularly desirable for conical bodies where ANG is less than 90 degrees. Under these conditions the described code produces conical results and the complete pressuretime history can be obtained using calculated values at a single depth. This subroutine allows elements to be packed near the water surface and minimizes the need to use the local similarity assumption. Use of this subroutine is also recommended for examples in which normal force is of importance. Alignment of elements with the water surface will produce more accurate results than the STANDARD grid option. If this subroutine is used to grid non-conical bodies, the constructed element will be slightly non-planar, however, this does not seriously effect the calculations.

Card No.	Variable	Format
10	NROWS, NBODY, IANG	315
11.1	R(1), Z(1)	2F10.0
•		
•	- 4	
11.NBODY	R(NBODY), Z(NBODY)	2F10.0
12.1	H(1), B(1), IW(1)	2F10.0,15
12.NROWS	H(NROWS), B(NROWS), IW(NROWS)	2F10.0.15

Here cards 11 are used to specify the body shape while cards 12 define the grid. Up to 50 points may be used to define the body. Between these points the body is defined by linear interpolation.

The above variables are defined as:

NROWS	Number of element rows
NBODY	Number of points defining the body geometry
IANG	If IANG = 0 only the right half of the body is gridded. If IANG = 1 the entire body is gridded
R(I), Z(I)	Polar coordinates of body profile in feet. $R = (x^{2} + y^{2})^{1/2}$, $Z = z^{2}$. $R(1)$ and $Z(1)$ must be zero
H(I)	z^\dagger coordinate of the upper edge of the Ith element row in the $y^\dagger \! - \! z^\dagger$ plane in feet
B(I)	Orientation in degrees of the entry body axis with respect to the water surface at the end of step $2I_{\circ}$ 1f the entry is under constant condition $B(I)$ is equal to ANG
IW(I)	Number of elements in the Ith row. Must be specified.

SAMPLE RUNS

Four sample runs have been provided to illustrate the use of various code options. In each case a brief discussion is given of the entry problem and its particular peculiarities. This is followed by a listing of the input cards and the resulting output. In the final section of this appendix a discussion is given of the output format. Table C-2 gives a brief outline of the four cases to be present.

Example 1

A disk cylinder entering at 60 degrees and 100 ft/sec is modeled using a coarse, 12-element STANDARD grid. Consistent with the preceding discussion, the grid, shown in Sketch 3, covers only the face of the model. Noting that the distance between successive grid ring is .05 ft, an increment in depth of .0125 feet is chosen insuring that the average element is submerged in two steps. Consistent with instructions, C_{ω} and FCF are set to 1.45 and 1 respectively.

Example 2

The vertical entry of a 45-degree half-angle cone at 20 degrees incidence is studied using an OGIVE grid with 10 rows of elements and 8 elements in each row. This problem is conically similar indicating that pressures and loads are adequately defined by considering only a single depth, hence IMAX = 1. HMIN is selected as .47814 ft which places the water level just above the 8th element row and DH is set at .02988 ft to insure that each element is submerged in two steps exactly. Pressures are calculated at HMIN + 2DH which corresponds to a level just above the 9th element row. Two values of C are used. These are arrived at by substituting θ ± ALPHA in equation (C-1). The larger value is most appropriate on the windward ray of the cone while the smaller applies to the leeward ray.

Example 3

The vertical entry of an ogive traveling at 50 ft/sec is considered under the variable entry option. A STANDARD grid consisting of 90 elements is constructed on the body nose. The entry velocity and orientation are fixed throughout but the wetting factor is allowed to vary from step to step. The value of this parameter is determined using the procedure outlined for calculating CW under the VARIABLE entry option. The increments in depth between successive steps, $\mathrm{DH}(I)$, are selected with care to insure that the water surface is a small distance, ε , above the upper edge of elements adjacent to the water surface at even numbered steps. In examining the total calculated drag a higher degree of reliability is placed on result obtained at even numbered steps.

Example 4

Entry of a disk cylinder at 60 degrees and 100 ft/sec is considered in this example. This case is included to demonstrate the use of no load elements in modeling the water-cavity interface. Each depth must be considered separately since the cavity shape changes in time. Accordingly, IMAX is set to 1. The STANDARD grid option is used to define elements on the face of the disk cylinder while LIST is applied to define a ring of no load elements extending from the edge of the disk cylinder surface to the effective planar surface. The depth of interest is taken to be 15 and hence HMIN and DH are defined as .125 and .0125 respectively. Several runs are made and the positions of the no loads elements are adjusted until the calculated CP value on each of the no load allements is near zero. The illustrated output is the final run only.

PROGRAM OUTPUT

Under the initial heading of I,X,Y,Z,XC,YC,ZC are listed all nodes. Column I is the node identification number, columns X,Y,Z, are the node positions in the x^i,y^i,z^i coordinates and XP,YP,ZP are the node positions in x,y,z coordinates when h=0. The second section of the output lists the constructed elements. The integers under the heading ELEMENT are the element reference numbers, XC,YC,ZC are the coordinates of the element centroid referenced to the axes x^i,y^i,z^i and RC and TC are the radial location measured from the z^i axis and the angular position measured from the $+y^i$ axis of the element centroid. The third section of output indicates numbers of the completed steps and the time required to execute that particular step. If a problem occurs during execution and the program does not terminate normally, the step in which the problem occurred can thus be determined.

The remainder of the output defines the loading on body at each step in the entry of the model. At each step the program calculates the time and dimensionless time (V_It/D) from initial impact. This is followed by a listing of the submerged elements. The reference number (i.e., ref. no.) of an element is the original identification number assigned to it while its number (no.) is a temporary identification parameter for the particular depth in question. The integer under the heading of MOD identifies whether the element is modified or split. The codes 0,1 and 2 refers to unmodified, modified, and split elements respectively. The area of each element is that of its submerged portion. Also listed for each element are its pressure coefficient (CP), centroid depth in dimensionless time (T*), pressure (P), and total load (force). The output for each depth is concluded by providing:

FX	force along the x axis
СХ	X force coefficient $(FX/((\pi \frac{D^2}{4})1/2 \rho V_1^2)$
FD	drag force
CD	drag force coefficient $\sim FD/((\pi D^2/4) \frac{1}{2} \rho V_I^2)$
FN	normal force (i.e., in the -y' direction)
FD	normal force coefficient $(FN/((\frac{\pi D^2}{4})1/2 \rho V_T^2)$
SHX	x component of moment taken about the model center of gravity
мх	x moment coefficient SMX/ $((\frac{\pi D^3}{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho V_I^2)$
SMY	y component of the moment about model center of gravity
MY	y morent coefficient SMY/ $((\frac{\pi D^3}{4})\frac{1}{2} p V_1^2)$
SMZ	z component of moment taken about the model center of gravity
MZ	z moment coefficient SMZ/ $((\frac{\pi D^3}{4})\frac{1}{2} \rho V_I^2)$

TABLE C-1

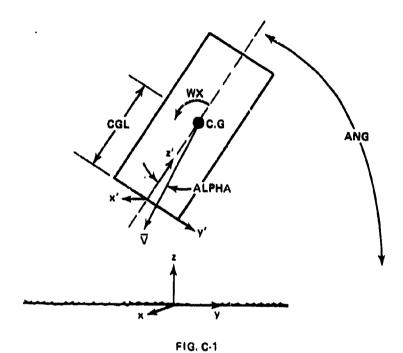
RECOMMENDED GRID OPTIONS

TYPE OF BODY	RECOMMENDED O	PTION	COMMENTS
	Vertical Entry	Oblique Entry	
Axisymmetric Pointed	STANDARD OGIVE	OGIVE	
Axisymmetric Blunt	STANDARD	STANDARD	
All other bodies	LIST	LIST	On pointed bodies, it is advisable to construct elements with edges parallel to water surface as done in OGIVE

CABLE C-2

SAMPLE RUNS

No Load Elements	none	none	none	yes
Grid Options	STANDARD	OGIVE	STANDARD	STANDARD LIST
Type of Entry	CONSTANT	CONSTANT orientation	VARIABLE orientation	CONSTANT
Conditions	ANG = 60 VENTRY = 100 ALPHA = 0	ANG = 70 VENTRY = 100 ALPHA = 20	ANG = 90 $VENTRY = 50$ $ALPHA = 0$	ANG = 60 VENTRY = 100
Body	disk cylinder	45-Jegree half-angle cone	ogive	disk cylinder
Example	1	2	E	4



TERMS DEFINED

EFFECTIVE PLANNAR SURFACE

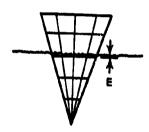


FIG. C-2 PROFILE OF CONE GRID

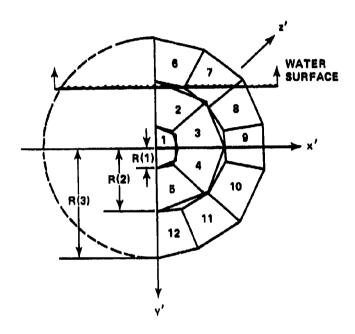


FIG. C-3 GRID OF A CIRCULAR PLATE

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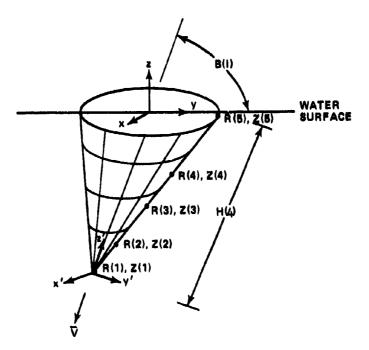


FIG. C-4

ELEMENTS HAVING A PAIR OF EDGES PARALLEL TO THE WATER

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